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The China Mail.

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August 10, 1920, Temperature 82.

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Humidity 84.

August 10, 1919, Temperature 54.



No. 18,025.

二拜禮

號十月八年十二百九十一

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1920.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

"SITUATION EXTREMELY GRAVE."

BOLSHEVIK DETERMINATION TO CAPTURE WARSAW.

PROPOSED TRUCE REFUSED.

LONDON, August 8.

The situation is extremely grave and the Hythe Conference has no doubt that the Bolsheviks mean to capture Warsaw and then establish Soviet government. The news is confirmed that Mr. Lloyd George presented a memorandum to M. Kamereff on Friday regarding the terms of the proposed truce with the object of enabling the terms of peace between Russia and Poland to be discussed. It was proposed that truce should be declared for ten days from mid-night August 9 and 10 and that orders should be issued from Moscow and Warsaw that the Polish and Russian armies should halt on the line on which they stand and cease fighting.

ALLIES' GUARANTEE.

The memorandum guarantees that during the period between the cessation of hostilities and the signature of peace the Allies will take no steps to send troops to Poland or supply the Polish arms with war material. It was also agreed that the Soviet should be allowed to send representatives or war material being supplied to Poland. The memorandum further stipulated that on the cessation of hostilities the Russian and Polish armistice delegates should meet to define the line of demarcation between the Soviet and Polish armies until the conclusion of peace and to draw up conditions of the armistice as a preliminary to peace negotiations.

ALLIES' CONSIDERING NECESSARY ACTION.

Several messages have now been received from Moscow which has definitely declined to agree to the proposed terms. The Bolsheviks declare that they are meeting the Poles on Wednesday. They prefer to make their own arrangements with the Poles. The Conference has therefore referred the matter to its naval and military advisers who will present their report to-morrow when the Conference will consider what action shall be taken in the circumstances.

Mr. Lloyd George is deferring the making of a statement in the House of Commons till Tuesday. The French delegation is expected to leave Hythe to-morrow afternoon.

ALLIES NOT WANTED.

LONDON, August 9.

A Russian wireless message to Britain says that the Polish Government announced its readiness to send delegates to Minsk to conclude an armistice and peace preliminaries. The Bolshevik Government therefore expresses the belief that the object of the Allies, namely the cessation of hostilities and the establishment of peaceful relations between Russia and Poland on the basis of the full independence of Poland will be attained most speedily and through direct negotiations. The Bolshevik Government is of the opinion that the Allies undoubtedly acknowledge their object to be fully covered by the impending Russo-Polish conference at Minsk. The contents of the above note are regarded as practically amounting to a rejection of Allied participation in the Russo-Polish settlement.

GERMANY SEEKING TROUBLE.

LONDON, August 8.

Indications are growing that Germany is seeking to intensify Poland's difficulties. Following on Herr Simons' speech a notable manifesto signed by all classes of German socialists has been issued. Referring to the growing rumours of Allied troops concentrating on the Rhine it calls on German workers to use every means to prevent the passage of troops and war material across Germany to Poland.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF?

At the same time *Echo de Paris* publishes the text of the German note to Poland drawing attention to the collisions between the Poles and Germans in ex-German territory and requesting that steps be taken to prevent the aggravation of friction. The *Echo de Paris* regards the note as reflecting a desire to pick a quarrel on the same lines as Austria did with Serbia in 1914. A message from Warsaw says that speculation is rife regarding the real object of the note and the alleged incidents in view of the fact that order has been remarkably well maintained in the area complained of. It is suggested that the Germans are seeking a pretext to occupy Polish Pomerania.

BOLSHEVIK PRETEXTS.

WARSAW, August 7.

It is officially alleged that the Moscow wireless station has twice declined to receive the latest Polish note on the pretext first of an alteration in the hours for the reception of messages and secondly on the ground of atmospheric disturbances which the Poles state do not exist.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

LONDON, August 7.

A Polish communique suggests that the Polish counter-move continues. In the neighbourhood of Drohiczy the Poles succeeded in driving enemy detachments which crossed the Bug back to the north bank after particularly fierce fighting. On the river Sereth the Bolshevik attacks were repulsed while Ukrainian detachments are successfully continuing to counterattack. The communique declares that the town of Brody has been completely sacked by the Bolsheviks.

CABINET MEETING SUMMONED.

HYTHE, August 8.

At 4.30 p.m. two messages were received from Moscow at Lympne where the conference is being held. Neither is definite in character but both indicate that the Soviet will refuse the proposed terms.

LYMPNE, August 9.

An official statement issued at 12.30 o'clock this afternoon states that the conference is still sitting but arrangements hold for the departure of M. Millerand and Marshal Foch at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George has summoned a Cabinet meeting for 6 o'clock to-night at Downing Street when he will lay the whole situation before his colleagues.

POLISH SOCIALISTS IMPASSIONED APPEAL.

LONDON, August 7.

The Polish Socialists have issued an impassioned counterblast to the anti-Polish manifestoes of the British and other Labourites imploring them to oppose the national murder which is being perpetrated on Poland by the Red Army, whose object is to ruin the independence of its neighbours as already done in Lithuania and the Ukraine. Who dares to reproach the Polish Socialists for wishing to save the independence of their country? concludes the appeal.

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 4/12
To-day's opening rate 4/12

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AMERICAN CABLE DISPUTE.

LONDON, August 8th.

Five United States destroyers are patrolling the Florida coast off Miami, with orders from President Wilson to prevent the British cableship *Colonia* from landing cable which the Western Union Telegraph Company is laying to connect with the British cable from Barbados to South America.

It is explained that the American Government's action is taken in order to prevent the landing of the cable before the meeting of the International Communications Congress at Washington on September 15th.

The State Department says that a British cable company has the virtual monopoly of cable rights in Brazilian waters, although an American concern desires to construct a direct line from the United States to Brazil. Action has therefore been deferred upon the Western Union Company's application for permission to land its Barbados cable on the Florida coast pending the State Department's settling the question whether the terms of its contract with the British company would not further extend the British monopoly.

GOVERNOR COX SUPPORTS LEAGUE.

DARTON (Ohio), August 8th.

Stirring scenes were witnessed on the occasion of Governor Cox's speech accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The speech was easily audible to the whole audience, owing to the employment of an electric sound amplifier. Governor Cox declared himself an unqualified supporter of the League of Nations, and accused the Senatorial Cabal of plotting in the midst of war to undo President Wilson's work, in order to prevent the Democrats from winning the coming election. He criticised the Republican declaration as regards the League as interpreted by Senator Harding, by asserting that it simply meant separate peace with Germany.

Governor Cox said that it will be the most disheartening event in civilization since Russia's separate peace with Germany, and will be, in all circumstances, an infinitely unwelcome action. He declared that Senator Harding, in plain words, proposed to remain out of the League.

After dwelling on the possible consequences of such an action, Governor Cox referred to domestic problems, and favoured the reduction of taxation, and suggested that one way of raising funds would be the tax of 10 to 15 per cent. on the business sales. This would affect the profits. He also favoured carrying the St. Lawrence waterway to the Atlantic as an outlet for the States lying about the Great Lakes.

MEXICAN FERMENT.

MEXICO CITY, August 8th.

Special ships will be chartered armed with guns to transport and carry a landing force of 3,000 Yague Indians, who are being sent to Lower California to suppress General Cantu's insurrection. Puerto Isabel in the extreme north of Sonora has been selected as the point at which to concentrate the expedition.

General Cantu, on July 29th, offered to surrender the Governorship of the Northern District of Lower California within a fortnight, if General Huerfano ceases to send troops into Lower California.

FLYING RECORD.

SAN ANTONIO (TEXAS), August 8th.

Lieutenant Waddington, with seven passengers, created a record by going up 19,000 feet in an aeroplane.

AUTONOMY FOR PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

LISBON, August 6th.

The Chamber has adopted a bill granting administrative autonomy in, and creating High Commissioners for, the Portuguese Colonies. The Chamber accepted the Senate's amendments in connection with the bill. The Minister of the Colonies tabled a bill defining the duties of the Colonial High Commissioners.

-BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, August 8th.

The Chamber has passed the bill for the official use of the Flemish language, by 85 votes to 43, and also passed a bill, unanimously, to pay a gratuity to all war combatants.

SURRENDERED GERMAN SHIPS.

LONDON, August 8th.

The battle-cruiser *Hood* has arrived at this Fifth of Forts, having been the surrendered German dreadnought *Helgoland* and *Westfalen* and twelve destroyers.

POLAND'S PERIL.

LONDON, August 8th.

Labour demonstrations have been arranged for to-day in many parts of England to protest against the Allies helping Poland. The Women's Cooperative Guild, numbering 44,000 members, has issued a manifesto, declaring: "We are not prepared to see our men sacrificed any longer to the ambitions and jealousies of Governments."

Telegraphic exchanges, August 8th. Continuing between Great Britain, France and Washington about the tentative Allied suggestion of American aid to Poland. Details are carefully guarded.

Mr. Gilman, the American Minister to Poland, at present residing in Los Angeles, has been ordered to return to Warsaw.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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The Most Comfortable Sleeping Garments for Present Wear.

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QUEEN'S ROAD.

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(For Account of the Concerned),

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S.S. "CHIYO MARU,"
as she now lies off the Lema Islands.
Terms: Cash on fall of hammer when
the wreck will be at purchaser's risk.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 31, 1920.

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Cleaners & Dyers.

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Agent CASSIM AHMED.

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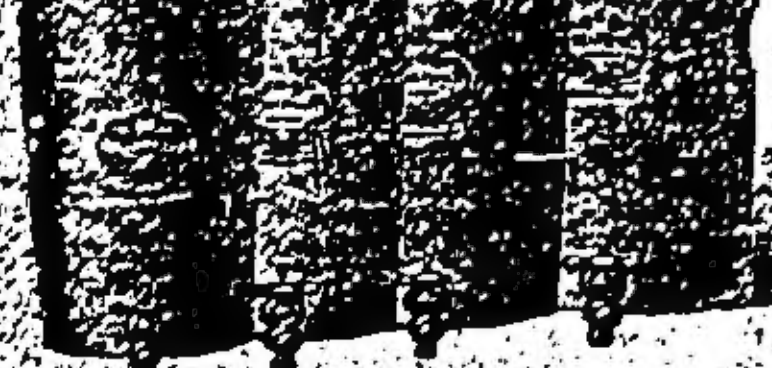
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a large assortment of

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JUST received a large Consignment
of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestible
food for Infants which keeps good in
quality during Hot weather (2) LAC-
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the
foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3)
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(4) JOHN CABILL'S GOLDEN
FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in
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PRICES are Very Moderate. In-
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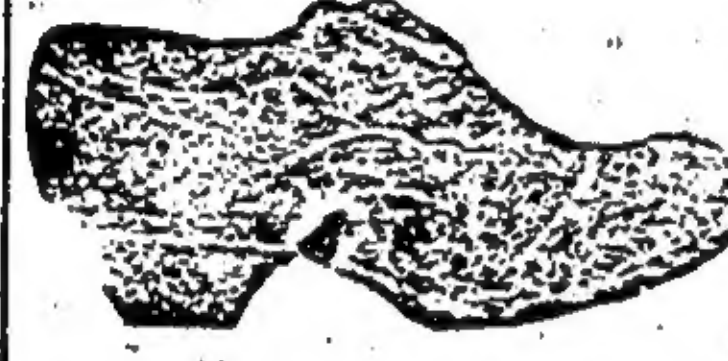
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GERMAN NAVY PUZZLED.

MYSTERY OF "MISSING" BRITISH
SHIPS.BERLIN STAFF HISTORY OF THE
SEA WAR.

The German Navy was greatly per-
plexed by the mystery which en-
veloped the British Fleet and the
absence of the violent offensive which
had been expected. The explanation
was, as Commander Groos states that
a Navy can be employed in two ways.
It can be used to annihilate the main
forces of the enemy—where this is
possible—or to further operations on
land where these promise decisive
success.

"The history of the British Navy
in this war from the very outset," he
says, "supplies a series of examples
of this kind of naval activity. The
support of the Army in its operations
was regarded from the very first as of
special urgency and ranked with the
protection of commerce and the an-
nihilation of the enemy. For this reason
the Navy renounced large scale
offensive operations against the Ger-
man Fleet, much to the general sur-
prise. It was able to do this so long
as the German Fleet did not act coun-
ter to its aims. The German Com-
mand at sea placed the destruction as
almost its only aim. For this object
the (German) Fleet was saved up."

So that a curious result followed.
The British did not attack because they
were covering the movements of their
transports, and the Germans did not
attack because they were waiting for
the British superiority in strength to
be reduced by attrition. The strategy
on both sides was defensive.

MYSTIFIED SUBMARINES.

NOTHING TO ATTACK.

Submarines which moved towards
the British coast in mid-August
brought back strange reports; they
sighted nothing that they could attack.

"There were no obstacles at the
entrances to the Humber and the
Wash, at least, so far as could be con-
cluded from the movements of mer-
chantmen going in and out. From
Cromer to Whitby the lighthouses
were actually still alight. The light-
ships had apparently been withdrawn.
[This was incorrect.] Action by air-
craft was nowhere observed."

This invisible British Fleet remain-
ed invisible, though it was reported
from time to time in the north of the
North Sea, and "great masses of de-
stroyers" were thought to be patrol-
ling the British east coast. In its per-
plexity the German Staff decided to
try whether an offensive operation
against that coast would provoke the
British, for the attrition campaign, so
far, had been a complete failure. A
general order was issued to the Fleet,
couched in high-flutin terms as the
prelude to the new operation, closing
with the words, "at them with God
Who will give us victory."

This offensive took the form of a
hasty raid by two small cruisers to
attack the British destroyers in the
south of the North Sea. The small
cruisers were supported by two sub-
marines. Three German battle-cruis-
ers were to be ready with all boilers
under steam to put to sea, and a
third light cruiser, the "Kolberg,"
was to wait off Terschelling. The
light cruisers steamed—the "Strass-
burg" to 35 miles S.E. of Yarmouth
—and sighted and exchanged a dis-
tant fire with two British light cruisers
and several British destroyers. They
returned on August 19 without accom-
plishing anything further. But we
are told:

"The wireless results were pecu-
liarly satisfactory. They showed the
superiority of the German system both
in its resonance and in the fact that
neither the numerous (British) de-
stroyers nor the two cruisers that accom-
panied them had been able with the
changes of wave-length at their com-
mand, to jam the messages sent by
the "Stralsund" to the "Strassburg"
and "Kolberg." Our high and
clearly defined notes could be well and
uninterruptedly heard through the
British interference."

OUR UNCODED WIRELESS.

WHY IT WAS DONE.

From many British stations the
shrill piping of our wireless was heard
by the Germans, sending uncoded
messages, and at last—

"From a more powerful station,
repeated or transmitted, came signals
so strong that they could be easily
taken in by our ships at Wilhelmshaven.
For instance, the 'Preussen'
took in the wireless: 'Captain 1st
Flotilla reports 1st class cruiser chasing
Flotilla. Can' squadron support?'"

There is some criticism by the
author of our plan of sending in clear,
which was not uncommon in similar
emergencies. The reason was that it
saved ten to fifteen minutes. And in
this case, though the author naturally
did not know, those messages brought
out Commodore Tyrwhitt with his last
cruisers, steaming hard out of sight
of the Germans, to cut them off.
They were too quick for him, how-
ever.

The British light craft mistook the
four-funnelled "Strassburg" for the
four-funnelled armoured cruiser
"York," and naturally held aloof
the more so as they hoped to cut her
off with more powerful vessels.

EXPLOITS OF THE MOEWE.

Commander Groos then describes
the second German raid on August 21
—a hurried dash as far as the Dogger
Bank, where nine fishing boats were
sunk but no British warships were
seen—and two minelaying operations
off the Tyne and Humber on the night
of August 25, when again none of
our war vessels was seen.

SUBMARINE FAILURE.

OVER-ESTIMATE OF ITS POSSIBILITIES.

Returning to the question of Ger-
man strategy, Commander Groos says
the refusal to risk the big German
ships at sea or to bring them out into
the Bight of Heligoland was based on
results obtained at manoeuvres. Ad-
miral Ingenohl has stated that

"The last manoeuvres [before the
war] . . . afforded the first oppor-
tunity of using our submarines for the
offensive, on the side of the fleet
hostile to Germany. The experiences
of these manoeuvres acted on all the
leaders and commanders almost as a
revelation. They showed that the in-
ner waters of the Bight of Heligoland
were ideally suited for the operations
of hostile submarines owing to favour-
able depth of water, good conditions
of bottom, and easy possibilities of
fixing the position by the Island of
Heligoland. The hostile submarines
in the course of the first day of
manoeuvres hit almost every ship
which showed itself."

These results were not realised in
war by either side.

The over-estimate of the danger
to warships from submarines was gen-
eral in this first period of the war and
was common to foe as well as friend,
to the leaders as well as to the fight-
ing craft. . . . At the outset, owing
to the general nervousness of sub-
marine attack, the mere report of the
presence of a submarine was enough
to keep not only the heavy ships but
also the light cruisers from the open
sea."

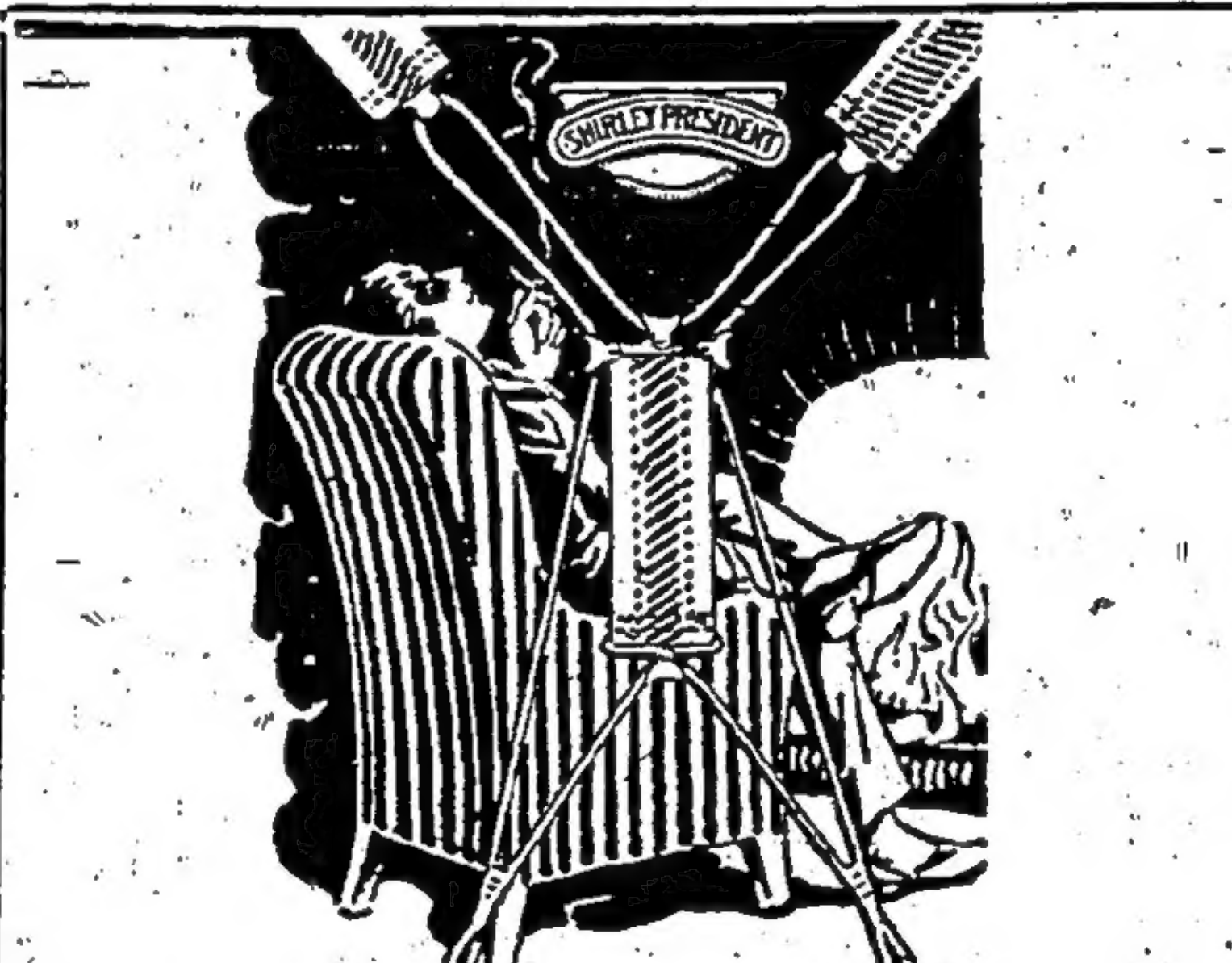
Though none of the British attacks
in August succeeded, and the first
German war vessel, the old cruiser
"Hela," was not sunk by a sub-
marine until September 13, the effect
of this continual, unremitting surveil-
lance was marked. But as Com-
mander Groos says,

"In view of the experience obtain-
ed in the further course of the war
there is no doubt that the submarine
peril was to a remarkable degree over-
estimated in the first days of war by
the Fleet."

The submarine of that date when
used against warships was not the
weapon which it had been commonly
taken to be; and its failure was the
secret of the breakdown of the Ger-
man attrition campaign. The German
Command was meditating fresh and
more serious offensives to prod the
British into action when it received a
signal surprise.

Suffered With
Eczema Five Years
Cuticura Healed

"My daughter suffered with eczema
for five years. It came as a rash at
first on her face, then it
started to run and where-
ever it ran it spread till it
got to her head. Her head
was one mass of scabs and
scratching. Her skin was hot
and I had to muffle her
head to keep her from
scratching. Her hair went very thin
and used to come out in combs.
Then I used Cuticura Soap and
Ointment. They seemed to stop
the itching feeling and when I had used
nine tablets of Cuticura Soap with the
Cuticura Ointment she was healed."
(Signed) Mrs. Lloyd, 2, Alre St., Mid-
dlesboro, Vt., U.S.A.
Clear the pores of impurities by daily
use of Cuticura Soap and occasional
touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed
to soften, soothe and heal. They are ideal
for every toilet and sanitary purpose.
Soap 14c, Ointment 14c, and 24c. Sold
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Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.



A chafing binding pair of Braces retards the thoughts.
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comfort to the person—comfort to the mind.
Millions of satisfied wearers the world over. Look for the name "Shirley
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A World Message

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you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being
manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary
Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.
Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.
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Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Parks and Central District. 41 Bedrooms, Restaurant, Cuisine
exquisitely clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly

MISTRESS AND AMAH

A PEAK QUARREL

At the Magistracy this morning, an amah employed by Major Carter, a resident of the Peak Hotel, sued Miss Stormon, assistant manageress of that hotel for assault.

Miss Stormon cross-summoned the complainant also for breach of the peace and assault.

Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared for Miss Stormon and Mr. K. Lo for the amah.

The amah said that on the morning of the 2nd inst. while washing clothes in the yard she made the remark that the weather was foggy. Miss Stormon, who was passing at the time, told her to shut up. Witness replied that she was only making a casual remark about the weather. Miss Stormon, who evidently did not understand Chinese, thereupon assaulted her, bruising her arm and tearing her clothing.

By Mr. Lo; Witness had very good references from her previous employers, among them being Mrs. Alabaster.

Mr. Lo pointed out that as far as the general character of the amah was concerned there was nothing against her.

Mr. Lewis said that the whole facts of the case were as follows—Miss Stormon was in the linen room on Monday morning when an amah came in and told her that there was a quarrel among some amahs in the private servants' quarters. She went out to see what was the matter. These quarrels, said counsel, were a common occurrence at the beginning of every month when outside servants came to the private servants' quarters of the hotel. In order to get to the servants' quarters, Miss Stormon had to pass a narrow passage. In this passage were four washing tubs, arranged in such a way as to block the whole passage. Miss Stormon called to one of the amahs to remove the tubs to allow her to pass, but no notice was taken of her order. Becoming annoyed, Miss Stormon pushed one of the tubs with her foot. It upset, throwing all the washing into a side drain. The complainant thereupon rushed at Miss Stormon and tried to claw her. Miss Stormon pushed her away. The amah then said that she intended to complain to Mrs. Blair and Miss Stormon invited her to do so. Counsel said that the complainant must have become angry because her morning's work was spoiled, and that was why she went for Miss Stormon.

His Worship said that he would proceed with the case.

The amah, cross-examined by Mr. Lewis said that there was no quarrel among the amahs that morning. Shortly after 11 a.m. when Miss Stormon came down, she had just started washing the clothes. There was one tub out of the way. Her washing was not upset into the drain. She did not see Miss Stormon push any of the tubs with her foot. Miss Stormon had no reason for assaulting witness.

An amah gave evidence bearing out the complainant's statement. She said that she was standing outside the latrine when Miss Stormon came down. She heard the amah remark about the weather being foggy. Miss Stormon shouted to the amah in English "No noise," and the amah replied in Chinese that she was not making a noise. Miss Stormon who evidently did not know Chinese, thought the amah was abusing her and went for her. She pressed the amah against the wall and hit her several times. She also attempted to kick the amah.

By Mr. Smith: She did not see Miss Stormon kick any of the tubs over.

By Mr. Lewis: She was not a wash amah. She happened to be downstairs at the time of the quarrel and saw it. There were no outside servants in the servants' quarters excepting a friend of the amah who had been staying there for a long time. Witness denied that this woman had come to collect debts.

Mr. Lewis: I put it to you that there was a quarrel and that was why Miss Stormon came out into the yard?—No.

Then why did Miss Stormon come out from her room at that time?—She used to come downstairs pretty often and at all times, for no special reason. There were always some wash tubs outside the servants' quarters. Witness did not hear Miss Stormon tell any of the amah to move the tubs.

Did you see the complainant try to strike and claw Miss Stormon?—No.

Witness also said that she did not see the complainant pick up a stool and attempt to strike Miss Stormon with it.

Major Carter said that the amah had been in his employ for over a month and was always a peaceful woman. She was an excellent wash amah, and had given witness no trouble whatever.

The Magistrate said that he thought it was not a grave affair after all.

Mr. Lewis said that the only point was that the hotel had no control over the amahs employed by the residents, and the management took a serious view of any misconduct on the part of these amahs.

EYES WHILE YOU WAIT

FAITHFUL COPIES IN GLASS

"Glass eyes while you wait" can be obtained in London now.

To-day ex-soldiers can sit for a perfectly copied eye, as a man sits for his portrait—and they can have eyes whose pupils dilate in the evening as a human eye does.

In a busy workroom at 8, New Oxford-street, W. C., the patient can sit beside an artist—for he is nothing else—who in less than an hour, with glass tubes and blowlamp, moulds the complete eye—faithfully copying from the human model the exact colour of the white, the small red veins, and the delicate blends of colour in the iris.

The principal of this studio, Mr. George Taylor told a *Daily Mail* reporter that there are thousands of men in London, particularly ex-soldiers, who are wearing ill-matched and often very uncomfortable glass eyes simply because they do not know they can be made to order.

"I have made an eye in 20 minutes," he said "but the average time is something under an hour."

The Colony had another clean bill of health yesterday. In addition to the cases of disease notified during the week, three Chinese died from influenza.

Mr. Lo said that he would like to have Miss Stormon in the witness box as he had some questions to ask her.

Miss Stormon, in the witness box, said that she had been with the hotel since February last. She then gave evidence bearing out Mr. Lewis' earlier statement and said that she saw a stranger in the amahs' quarters. She was sitting in one of the amahs' room. The assault on her happened so quickly, said witness, that she did not know who did it. When she said she would telephone for the police, the amah picked up a stool and wanted to strike her with it. She pushed her off.

By Mr. Smith: There was no actual fighting among the amahs, but they were talking in such a way, that it appeared to witness that they were going to fight at any time. It was not a wet morning and there was, no reason for putting the tubs in the passage.

By Mr. Lo: Witness pushed the amah away from her.

Mr. Lo: If you did not assault her, how do you account for the injuries to her left arm?—This is the first I have heard about it.

Mr. Lo: What about the clothing, was that also a theatrical make up by the complainant?—I don't know. My strength is nothing and I could not have hurt her by a push.

Mr. Lo: Do you remember assaulting and amah on July 28 when she came to the hotel by the main entrance to see her mistress who occupied Room No. 61? You assaulted her because she was unable to give you her mistress's name?—No such thing ever occurred. Room No. 61, had been occupied by a gentleman ever since I joined the hotel.

Replying to further questions the witness denied that she became excited whenever she saw strangers. Strict supervision was kept over the servants by Mrs. Blair's order.

Mr. Lo: Do you remember assaulting a shoemaker who went to the hotel on business?—I never did assault a shoemaker.

Addressing the magistrate, Mr. Lo said that the remark made by Mr. Lewis earlier in the case to the effect that he did not wish the case to be dealt with in any compromise because a stop must be made to quarrels between servants, was applicable to the case of the amah with greater force. Had she not been assaulted for no reason whatever and by a person occupying such a responsible position as Miss Stormon.

If Miss Stormon would stop assaulting people, there would be no trouble.

Continuing, Counsel said that when he cross-examined Miss Stormon, she said that some of the other amahs must have seen the complainant assault her, and yet she was unable to produce any one to give evidence in her favour. Counsel submitted that it was inconceivable that the amah and her witnesses would deliberately commit perjury for no reason whatever. There must be more in the case than met the eye. What he would submit was that the case was this. Miss Stormon did not know Chinese and misunderstood the amah's remark about the weather for an insult and assaulted her.

Mr. Lewis said that the fact that the amah possessed some good references and had given Major Carter no trouble during the short period she had been in his employ, did not prove that she was peaceful. The complainant was excited over the quarrel between the other amahs and when Miss Stormon upset her washing, she became desperate and went for her.

The Magistrate dismissed the summons, and without hearing the cross-examination, took the unusual course of binding the amah over to be of good behaviour for 6 months in the sum of \$50.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

The s.s. "Monteagle," Captain A. J. Hosken, 3,950 tons, arrived this morning at 7.30 a.m., from Shanghai with 62 tons of general cargo and 129 tons of merchandise.

The s.s. "Sunning," Capt. Wavell, 1,564 tons, arrived this morning at 6 a.m., from Amoy with 1,000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Atlas Maru," Capt. H. Uyeda, 4,480.73 tons, arrived this morning at 8.40 a.m. from Singapore with 635 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Yei Maru No. 2," Capt. W. Nishikawa, 1,624.59 tons, arrived this morning at 6.50 a.m. from Chin Wan Tao with 2,100 tons of coal.

CLEARANCES

The s.s. "Benarty," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Yokohama via Nagasaki at daylight to-morrow.

The s.s. "Taksang," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Haiphong at 8.30 a.m., to-morrow.

The s.s. "Proteslaus," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Manila at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURES

The s.s. "Bourbon," Capt. Hourcade, sailed for Saigon at 11 a.m. to-day with 600 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hinsang," Capt. Skinner, sailed for Sandakan at noon to-day with 400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Atsuta Maru," Captain Sekine, sailed for London, via Singapore at noon to-day with 640 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Pin Samud," Captain Putrananda, sailed for Bangkok via Swatow at 2 p.m. to-day with 1,000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hailong," Capt. Thomson, sailed for Foochow via Swatow at 2 p.m., to-day with 400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Chun Sang," Captain Cumming, sailed for Penang, via Singapore, at 3 p.m. to-day with 2,500 tons of general cargo.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.) per share for account 1920 will be payable on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1920. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, 21st August, 1920, to Wednesday, the 25th August, 1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 10, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

PUBLIC AUCTION

on FRIDAY, August 20, 1920, at 3 p.m., at

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the Valuable Leasehold Property known as

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consisting of a Desirable 5 roomed BUNGALOW and Garden.

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The property is held under Crown Lease for 75 years from 7th April, 1913, at an annual Crown Rent of \$76, and contains an area of 13,300 square feet. The premises are occupied on a monthly tenancy.

For further particulars, orders to view and conditions of sale apply to

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or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Lee-Ho-Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 10, 1920.

FOR A WEAK STOMACH

A 8's general rule all you need to do to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and are in need of a laxative, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by All Chemists and Druggists.

THE CHINA MAIL EXTRA.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1920.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

SITUATION EXTREMELY GRAVE.

PEACE OR WAR?

LONDON, August 8.

Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Field Marshal Wilson, and other British experts have arrived at Hythe. An optimistic feeling prevails regarding the nature of the Russian reply which is expected in the course of Sunday, but a sense of uncertainty remains until its receipt. The *Observer's* diplomatic correspondent exactly defines the position when he says that "by evening we shall know whether it will be peace or war."

The Poles continue to issue voluminous communiques from which it is gathered that the Poles are busily engaged in repulsing Bolshevik attacks on various sectors, frequently making counter-attacks. The *Sunday Express* understands that the Government has proposed to Moscow a 10-day truce with Poland.

A STARTLING SPEECH.

LONDON, August 7.

Germany is watching the Polish crisis as eagerly as the Entente. The keynote of her policy was struck by a brief but startling speech by the Foreign Minister, Herr Simons in the Reichstag, declaring that he would use his utmost powers to prevent any infringement of German neutrality by the transport of Entente troops to Poland and hinting almost in a threatening tone at Franco-German tension. The newspapers express entire approval of this policy.

GERMAN SATISFACTION.

The excitement produced in Germany by the speech was somewhat lessened by the belief that the Allies, realizing that any endeavour to transport arms or munitions will evoke wholesale sabotage and obstruction, to say nothing of armed resistance, will abstain from such an attempt. Still, the German papers do not conceal their satisfaction at the prospect of a break-down of the Polish buffer between Germany and Russia and the collapse of one of the main pillars of the Versailles Treaty.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.

The Foreign Minister, Herr von Simons, in a newspaper interview, said that Germany was prepared to resume diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia immediately satisfaction was given for the murder of Count Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia in 1918. He added that Germany had given permission to the Soviet economic representatives to enter Germany. Herr Chicherin poured cold water on the intentions of German immigrants to enter Russia.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

BONDS OF EMPIRE.

OTTAWA, August 8.

At the Press Conference, Mr. Gilbert Parker declared that the Imperial partnership had been long founded upon consent. If Canada desired to withdraw from it no gun would be fired to prevent her, but granting responsible government to the Dominions had strengthened their determination to remain members of the British commonwealth.

Sir G. Toulmin expressed confidence in the unwritten constitution of the whole Empire being gradually evolved.

PAPER SUPPLIES.

An interesting discussion ensued on the question of paper supplies ending in the adoption of a resolution calling the appointment of a standing committee to take steps to ensure adequate supplies of paper throughout the Empire. Representative of paper manufacturers promised to consider the suggestion of a larger allotment of paper to Africa.

IS IT SLAVERY?

RATTAN FURNITURE TRADE CUSTOMS.

EMPLOYEE SUED FOR NOTICE.

Before Magistrate Hutchison this morning, a rattan worker was charged with leaving his master's employ without giving notice.

The defendant denied the charge and said he was dismissed by his master after a quarrel. He was told that his services would be dispensed with. He took his master at his word. As soon as he found another job, in Wanchai, he left, telling his master he was going. Had his master wanted notice from him, he could have demanded it then, but he kept quiet, thus giving him (defendant) the impression that he had no objection to his leaving.

Mr. F. E. Nash, who appeared for the prosecution, said that the defendant left owing his master \$42.92 which he had overdrawn from his wages.

His Worship said he did not understand how the defendant could have been allowed to overdraw to that extent.

Counsel explained that it was the custom among rattan furniture manufacturers to give their employees an advance on their wages. When a man wanted to leave the employ of his master, he had either to refund the advance or work the money off. The defendant had failed to do either, and that was why his client was proceeding against him.

His Worship remarked that it sounded to him like slavery.

Counsel: It is the universal and recognised practice.

The complainant in the witness box denied that he had had a quarrel with the defendant, or that he had said anything to him which could be taken as a dismissal. The defendant left him without notice. He made enquiries and found that the defendant was working for a rattan shop in Wanchai, and took out a summons against him.

The defendant, in the witness box, repeated his previous statement about being dismissed by his master. He said that a man named Lai Tsun discovered from the firm's books that he was owing the firm some money and refused to let him leave. The dispute was taken before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the latter dismissed the case.

By Mr. Nash: Lai Tsun made some entries in his books and alleged that I had taken loans from the firm. While I refuse to verify that allegation, I cannot dispute it. He has an advantage over me.

Mr. Nash: Is it not a practice in your trade to make advance to employees when they join the service?—Yes if they ask for such an advance. I did not ask for any advance, and did not take any amount from the firm beyond my wages.

After a witness had given evidence to the effect that he saw the defendant and the complainant quarrel, and heard the latter tell him to find another job, Mr. Nash submitted to the Magistrate that it was inconceivable that his client would, in view of the fact that the defendant was owing him such a large sum of money, dismiss him from his employ without first either asking him to refund the money or to work it off. He asked the Magistrate to say that the defendant had left his client's employ without giving notice.

The Magistrate reserved his decision until to-morrow morning.

"ETERNAL TRIANGLE."

TWO MEN AND A WOMAN.

DESPERATE LOVER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Before Magistrate Hutchison this morning, a Chinese was charged with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour from the Praya.

The defendant denied that he had attempted to take his own life. He said that he was walking along the Praya yesterday, when his interest was attracted by the beauty of a shop window. He looked at it as he walked, and unknowingly strayed to the edge of the Praya wall. Before he was aware of his danger, he had fallen into the harbour.

The Police said that defendant's action was due to a girl whom a friend had brought with him from Canton. The defendant fell in love with the girl and she with him. He prevailed upon her to run away from her master and live with him. The friend traced the lovers, and there was a quarrel as a result of which the men came to blows.

Both men appeared before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who placed the girl in the care of the Po Leung Kuk. "Mutual grief begot sympathy," and the men made up their difference. They lived in the same house, and did their best to console each other over the loss of the beauty.

Yesterday they had a talk about the girl with whom they were both very much in love. Suddenly, the defendant got up, and without saying a word put on his coat and left the house. Suspecting that he was going to do something desperate, the friend followed him and saw him jump into the harbour. He (the friend) jumped in after the defendant and rescued him.

The Magistrate discharged the defendant with a caution.

GIRTON'S BLACK PROSPECT.

LOOMING TERROR OF CAP AND GOWN.

The girls of Newnham and Girton are possibly enjoying their last frilly and bejumpered May-week, writes a Cambridge correspondent.

Plans for the founding of a separate University for Cambridge women students, run on parallel lines to the men's, may materialise, and they will have to wear their stiff academic caps and gowns instead of silken jumpers and crisp muslins at all University affairs, just like their men colleagues. Even if the girls should be admitted at last as members of the University proper, they would still have to forfeit all their pretty feminine fripperies at the "Varsity sports and races."

This devastating change may occur next year, as everybody agrees here that the old order is bound to collapse soon.

There is also the terrifying prospect of women "proctors" in full regalia, accompanied by regulation women "bulldogs," high-hatted and all complete. The men say they simply could not stand being kept in order by women proctors, and that is one of the chief obstacles put forward by the men students against conferring on the girls the privileges of full University life.

ROMANCE.

Although the University men and the girls of Newnham and Girton treat each other collectively with extreme hauteur and disdain, there are many warm and even romantic friendships among individuals. The girls are the guests of the men during May Week, and the dainty frocks procured from London for the dances and river festivities bear witness to the fact that the college girl of to-day is a very real girl. Several inter-collegiate engagements, one quite recently between an Emanuel man and a Girton girl, have been announced, and this May Week is expected to be productive of many more.

Some of the students of the weaker, though admittedly brainy, sex are of a pacifist turn of mind, and have made a few attempts to "patch up" the ancient feeling of sex enmity. A woman's rowing eight which had been practising the other day for a race with a London woman's college, tried to make peaceful overtures to some Varsity men at one of the landing stages. The young men, however, were not "taking any," and walked away with their heads in the air, leaving eight very discouraged damsels.

WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

an infallible remedy—immediately relieves the irritation and effects a speedy cure.

WATSON'S

MOSCATTINE
REPELS MOSQUITOES.

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Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED
PRETTY WHITE, AND
COLORED VOILE GOWNS

DAINTY GEORGETTE
BLOUSES

INSPECTION CORDIALLY
INVITED.

DEATH.

TUCKER.—At Sea, on the 5th July, 1920. Alfred Tucker, late of The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1920.

THE TEACHING OF
ENGLISH.

A chief feature of educational publications both in America and in England is the relatively large number of books and pamphlets purporting to lead the student through the labyrinth of the English language or to act as a finger-post to overworked teachers. This is in very truth a sign of the times. A few years ago, the general opinion among those who should have been better informed—and there are still those who hold fast to this opinion—was that anyone could teach "English," although it was conceded that specialists were required for other branches of study. "English" would seem to be coming into her own. There are very many teachers—probably the majority—who would rather apply their energies to inculcating mathematical or chemical facts, to teaching (?) History or Geography than undertake the drudgery of an "English" lesson. The reason is not far to seek. To teach an art, for example, the art of English Composition, is a task beyond the powers of most if not of all, particularly if the teacher fails to realise the nature of his task. If teachers of painting, music, sculpture, were to adopt the methods pursued in most schools in teaching "English," they would soon find themselves without students and the community would soon be without artists of any but the first rank who, it is well known, owe little or nothing to teaching. It may even be asked if it is possible to teach an art, to teach the art of writing "English." Certainly not, if erroneous methods are pursued. Joseph Conrad's career must be a source of deep concern to teachers of "English."

Apart from the fact that the teaching of an art presents almost insuperable difficulties, the want of success in teaching "English" lies in the fact that the Art and the Science of Language are being

continually confused. Grammar and Composition are looked upon as synonymous terms. Who by studying the Laws of Sound or of Phonology can train himself to play much less compose Sonatas like Beethoven's? And yet this is what is attempted every day in all our schools where the art of writing or speaking or even reading English is being taught. No one will question the advisability of studying scientific laws; but surely at the proper time and for a proper purpose. So with the study of Grammar (which it might be noted in passing, ought to be relegated to Higher Schools and Universities). Most of the work being done at present by our "English" teachers, is vitiated by their continual reference to grammatical rules and terminology—the curse of ancient, mediæval and modern language teaching. "Well might they (the teachers) wonder, why their classes do not get on!" (sic). Fortunately students learn to express themselves correctly in spite of the unconscious efforts of teachers to put obstacles (concrete, abstract, material nouns, auxiliary, defective, irregular verbs and what not) in their way. What might not be accomplished if all this lumber were preserved for future antiquarians or of senile classicists! At any rate, matters could not be much worse and would most probably be infinitely better.

These thoughts are the result of a perusal of Mr. Rowan's recent "English Composition Made Easy." Hongkong has at last caught the fever! What with sheaves of idioms and compilations of that description, the lot of the Chinese student learning English must be a hard one! Mr. Rowan's pamphlet has none of the virtues and all the faults—and a great many extra ones—of most books of the kind. Grammar is writ large on every page—a sufficient condemnation to the initiated. Even his treatment of Grammar is illogical and too often erroneous. His own attempt at English Composition is too often marred by un-English expressions showing a very weak grasp of English idiomatic construction. Further, he is obsessed with the examination spirit—an educational crime, much too common in Hongkong.

In the very first page Mr. Rowan, in his attempt to be clear, misses entirely the point he is trying to make. (This is in fact typical of his general treatment of his subject.) He specifically states that there is no exception to the wording of the phrase, "in the year 1920." Has "during the year 1920" no meaning, or is it ungrammatical?

How can he expect Chinese students to understand the first note on page 2? On page 4 he calls must an auxiliary verb and omits it on page 14 where he definitely states there are only six auxiliary verbs. From the point of view of Grammar, the whole work shows inconsistency both in treatment and in nomenclature. In several places the author writes about the verbs "to be," "the verbs," "to have" as if with a purpose; but in other places the plural form is dropped without any explanation or reason for the change of front. Again Mr. Rowan is evidently under the impression that all mistakes in Composition should be corrected by an appeal to Grammar (see his treatment of *fill, fell, fell, fell, flesh, fresh, correct, collect*). These errors, very common no doubt among Chinese students, are due to bad speaking on the part of the students, and perhaps of the teachers. Why not treat them as such?

The hints on story, letter and essay-writing are, as they stand, useless, being too advanced for beginners and much too vague and disconnected for more advanced students. They may be in place in a teacher's notebook but they are undoubtedly out of place in a printed book. The author gives no reason for the importance of analysis. It seems absolutely necessary that every book of this kind should contain a list of idiomatic phrases which the students memorise and bandy about as they would ping-pong balls. Mr. Rowan's is no exception; but his list is meagre and his explanation of their meaning and often his illustrative sentences are good examples of what to avoid (see page 83, numbers 2, 7, 8, and 10; page 84, number 1; and page 85, numbers 5 and 14). How is it possible to learn a language in this way?

This is the first experience we have had of seeing "bowlers" in an "English" text-book. On page 48, we read: "Notice the verb THERE in the last example." It is called an Introductory Adverb or Expletive Adverb. On page 61 we are informed that prepositions may govern adverbs (as if that matters) and two examples are given by way of verification. Here they are: "Come out of there." "I have heard such a thing before now." On page 76 occurs the rather strange statement: "None of these implies more than one."

This candid criticism of certain details should be sufficient to show the standard of the book. It is very discouraging. It is meant to be. Mr. Rowan, like other wise teachers has kept a notebook and has thought a good deal about its contents. That, however, is no reason why he should rush into print. The time is not yet for Mr. Rowan to place in the hands of Hongkong students his amateurish notes. He would be well advised to stick to his notebook and his thinking and extend his personal study of English, its structure and its history before venturing to increase the number of stumbling blocks to the *easy learning of English*. A little hard thinking as to the reasons why no English master—Mr. Rowan's own "English"—betrays him—has troubled other than his own students with his notes, should convince Mr. Rowan of his rashness.

The book is badly printed, being full of misspellings; but what can one expect in Hongkong for fifty-five cents?

INCOMPLETE COMFORT.

Sir Oliver Lodge has announced that the world will last one million years more. This would be more completely comforting to us if we were also given an inkling of what the cost of living will be by then, whether the Hongkong Football League will by that time have enough grounds on which to get all its matches played off, if passports and police registration will be abolished before then, and if the circulation of the *China Mail* goes on growing at its present rate, whether we will be able to get enough paper to print it on. If not, we don't care if it lasts only half a million.

DEUTSCHE WAREN.

It was bound to come. German efforts to rebuild an export trade were inevitable. Among the numerous evidences of renewed and shrewdly directed activity we note the special weekly edition of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, for the outlands and overseas; a copy of which has reached us. It pays special attention to east Asia, and the future of German trade in Malaya, the Philippines, Indo-China, Japan and China. China, we read, "ist augenblicklich kein Land," and there is a reference to the "Sympathien des chinesischen Volkes für Deutschland bilden zweifelslos einen erfreulichen Activpunkt beim dortigen Wiederaufbau." Das ist nupublich alle recht, aber we never can tell, hoch und mahlzeit. There are technical articles

and book reviews, but the most interesting pages are those which offer a wonderful variety of German goods for export, "check with order, to ensure quick delivery." Nothing is mentioned about quick delivery to ensure cheque.

OF EDITORIALS.

The superstition seems to be that the editorial "we" is the pronoun of a number of responsible gentlemen who get together and debate a "policy," all wards instructing an amanuensis what to say and how to say it. The sentences are uttered as if by the organ itself. It is possible that this has actually been done, though we are not aware of any instances.

In practice it is usually a tired person of somewhat uncleanly habits, whose mind is preoccupied with matters quite foreign to the subject of his discourse, who thunders at a quite indifferent world agreements and disagreements. It is an individual for the simple reason that no machine has yet been invented that can do it. It might just as well be a machine. The invention is within the limits of things possible. A sort of tank, filled with clichés, one adjective to every noun. . . . Alphabetically arranged compartments, a method of setting it like a time lock with a key word, and a boy to turn a handle.

At present behind the "we" is an "I." Always an "I." A lot depends on the "I." If he is not a thinker (and newspaper proprietors do not offer inducements to thinkers) he will take a theme as a gramophone takes a "record," and mangle it. He will use it as the festive Caledonian uses at dooch-and-deoris time the tongue and poker, set it down, and dance a verbose fling over and about it.

Personality, individuality, will creep in where there is any to creep in. Then the public is treated to the rare sight of a trained human mind fitting from subject to subject as a bee from flower to flower, gathering honey and pollen. "So that is how it works," the public might say, and have interest therefrom. But it does not. It sees the wonderful wings of the bee, bemoaning the difficult approach to the blossom. It sees the miraculous tongue, finer and sharper than any human tool, operating in the flower. It sees all the wonderful processes of honey gathering, and it says (some of it) that personally it does not care for honey.

Personally I don't agree with him. It should be obvious that such disagreements or agreements are irrelevant, that an argument well put is worth reading, and of value in so far as it stimulates the reader's mind to the exertion of coming to a decision one way or the other. To buy nambypamby verbosity which never says anything he can disagree with seems to be one man's idea of palatable journalism. That there may be wide fields of thought into which he has never strayed is a discovery that irritates him. He thought he knew it all. The expletive use of the word "pedant" relieves him.

That there may be fresh angles from which to view something he may have seen before also disconcerts him. "Bolshevik" is a useful epithet.

Impersonal, "safe," conservative, non-committal platitudinous porridge is his favourite mental fare. Newspaper proprietors know this, and prefer to cater accordingly.

But every editorial is the output of some individual, even when it is what we may politely call pre-digested. The individual therefore matters. The output of a "character" and the output of a nonentity are necessarily different. The conversation of a crank is always better worth listening to than the prattle of a parrot. The obiter dicta of a lunatic may be better reading than the on dits of a Boettian.

Whom do you want to make wet? said the breeze to a cloud. The cloud was greatly surprised. "No one, in particular," said the cloud; "but it is necessary that I should fall." "What a fool I am," said the breeze. "In any case I could not direct you, since it is necessary that I should blow this way and no other." So the breeze blew the cloud and the rain fell, and the men underneath all had umbrellas.

Self-satisfaction is an umbrella that never gets lost.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels, more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Penang Municipal Commissioners have decided to erect a clubhouse for municipal employees at an estimated cost of \$5,000.

The Director of Museums, F. M. S. is contemplating a trip to the Philippine Islands at an early date for the purpose of exploring the mountains of that country.

During the heavy rain of the last few weeks damage was done to the Sunning Railway at Tai Chak and Ngau Wan. Consequently the railway service of Sunning has been interrupted.

At midnight on August 6, two houses in Sheung Kung Hong, Canton, collapsed at the same instant. Five of the inmates of these houses who were asleep at the time were slightly injured.

The statue of Admiral Ching Pek-kwang is expected to arrive in Canton shortly, and will be erected in Dutch Folly next month. It is reported that the cost of the statue is 100,000 francs or \$25,000.

The Australian Government have forwarded £300 compensation for damage caused by the misbehaviour of Australian troops who recently passed through Colombo. The sum has been handed to the Inspector-General of Police who will distribute it.

According to the report of the Foreign Silk Association of Canton on the export of raw silk, waste silk, and pierced cocoons from Canton for the last two weeks ending July 31, referring to raw silk, some 148 bales were shipped to England, 797 to France, 30 to Italy, and 810 to America; waste silk, 100 to England, 200 to France, 7 to Italy, and 1600 to America.

The launching of a 10,000-ton steamer christened the "Argon Maru" took place at the Osaka Iron Works at the end of last month. The ship is built for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Company. Among the foreign guests who were present at the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. S. Innes Preston, the Rev. and Mrs. Clarence H. Benson and Mr. John Larson.

A Moji message to the *Asahi* says that the s.s. "West Harts," which stranded off Moji early on the morning of July 23—was refloated the following morning with the help of the "Oura Maru" of the Japan Maritime Engineering Company, and another vessel. Some damage was caused to her bottom, and she proceeded to Kobe, where she will undergo repairs.

There is a great demand for silk embroideries in Canton because many American ladies use them for trimmings on fancy dresses. More than twenty embroiderers' shops have been organized recently in the City and no fewer than two thousand women workers are being employed by these concerns. It is reported that the exports of silk embroideries to American ports, from the beginning of this year up to recently, amount to about \$400,000.—*Canton Times*.

The rank and file of the Chinese army, it is said, can outbugle any army of the world. "One thing," says an American writer (quoted by the *Liverpool Post*), "the Chinese soldier does do. He bugles. The one great insatiable, unconquerable passion of the Chinese army is bugling. I have never investigated, but I venture to say that one out of every two hours he blows it, and that not one time in three thousand does he blow it to the resemblance of any recognized call or tune."

An immense amount of dissatisfaction exists in New York because of the high steamer rates and the appalling scramble for bookings. It is no unusual sight to see a crowd of persons at the piers on sailing days lured to the steamer by the possibility of the cancellation of same passage at the last moment by death or sickness. Warning is given by the American authorities that travellers leaving Britain and intending to return this year should not cross unless they have booked return passages in advance. If they neglect this precaution they will probably be stranded in a country where the cost of living is higher than in England.

The story is going about that a high Chinese official, having arrived at Barrow to purchase ships for his Government, was taken aback by the sudden roar of the hooter (locally termed a *bull*) which released the workmen for their dinner and recalled them in an hour's time, says the *L. & C. Express*. Many of them, he noticed, ran away from the ominous noise, and again ran back in its direction. This, thought his Excellency, contrasting their pace with the deliberate gait of his compatriots, could be nothing less than magic. Would it not be possible similarly to speed up Chinese labour? "Sir," said he, turning with a grave inclination of the head to the naval attaché who was looking after him, "be good enough to order me a thousand bulls!"

SPECIAL CABLES.

SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

SING SONG GIRL'S DEATH.

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 10.

Nyien Zee Sung, the alleged murderer of a sing song girl has been arrested. He appeared at the Mixed Court and was remanded for a week. [This message evidently refers to Lien Ying, the famous beautiful Shanghai sing-song girl, who was murdered and robbed of some \$4,000 worth of jewellery. According to a Shanghai newspaper report she was resting uneasily in her grave, as toward midnight for several nights those living where she died, at No. 702 Chekiang Road, heard noises weird, queer, and mysterious, which they said demonstrated that the unhappy girl was uneasy in the other world and was making demonstrations to remind the police that her murderer was still at large.]

SHANGHAI OBITUARY.

MR. R. S. DOUGAL.

EIGHTEEN YEARS IN CHINA.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 10.

The death is announced of Mr. R. S. Dougal, of the firm of Andrews and George, Import and Export Merchants. Mr. Dougal had been 18 years in China.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A number of bandits were arrested at Nam Shau and Kun Tung villages, Heungshan, by soldiers the other day. Six boys and a girl, who had been kidnapped were discovered in the bandits' den and rescued.

Dr. W. L. Christie, medical officer of the Duff Development Co., Kelantan, who passed through Singapore for Home a few weeks ago in a precarious state of health, with Mrs. Christie, died at sea on July 22 and was buried in the Gulf of Suez.

Arrested by the police on a charge of having been drunk and disorderly, a European named Alexander C. Laggal was allowed police bail in the sum of \$10. He failed to appear when his case was called before Magistrate Smith yesterday. Consequently his bail was estreated.

The Queen of Tonga's jewels, valued at \$15,000, were lost in the wreck of the ketch "Violet," in the Haapai Group in May. The anchor, which was left swinging at the bow, smashed a hole in the forefoot of the vessel. She is on a sandy bottom thirty fathoms deep, and salvage is impossible.

The Tokyo *Asahi* says that during the torpedo practice, off Iyo province on the night of 19th July the propeller on the starboard side of the warship "Fuso" was hit by a torpedo which was discharged by the destroyer "Katsura." Serious damage was done, though no casualties were caused. The warship returned to Kure the following day for repairs.

Mr. Ernest Spence Smith, Assistant Director General of the Education Department, Siam, died on board the s.s. "Suddhabhi," off Randon. Mr. Smith left Bangkok on a trip to Singapore. His health had not been too good for a year or two past. He was 47 years of age, and came to Bangkok 24 years ago.

Japan papers state that the depression in the shipping trade is being seriously felt at Moji, owing to the decreasing demand for coal. Coal coolies there, (there are about 500 in all), are unable to obtain constant work, and as their wages were employed range from 30 sen to a yen, or thereabouts, per day, they are finding life rather difficult. A similar state of things is reported from Wakamatsu.

At the inquest held on General Ravenshaw, who died while elephant hunting in the A.S.O. bush, the verdict was that death was due to engine pectoris and spasm of the heart. General Ravenshaw was a former staff officer in Singapore. Two wolf dogs belonging to Major Pretorius (the General's host) were missing the night after the general had gone astray in the bush and it transpired later that they had guarded the body throughout the night, driving off wandering elephants, which approached within 120 yards of it. Natives stated that during that night they heard dogs "fighting elephants."

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

INTERPORT TENNIS.

MEETING IN HONGKONG.

ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED.

The question of interport tennis was discussed at a meeting of representatives of the Hongkong tennis and cricket clubs held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion yesterday evening.

Mr. R. Hancock, who presided, said that the meeting had been convened to discuss the following letter received by the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong C.C. from the Hon. Secretary of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association:—

"Dear Sir,—I have been instructed by the Committee of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association to invite your views as to the possibility and desirability of arranging regular Interport Lawn Tennis Matches between your port and Shanghai. Such matches might take place either between teams of six players a side, or on the Davis Cup system possibly one match each year, first at one port and then at the other. The above suggestions are put forward only in a very general way, as my Committee would like to have your opinion as to whether you consider the idea a good and a practicable one, before proceeding to the discussion of details. My Committee feels sure that such matches would evoke very great interest in Shanghai and would tend to improve the standard of lawn tennis in the Far East, and that, seeing that it is now possible to travel for cricket, polo and lawn bowls teams to visit different ports, it should be even easier to do so for lawn tennis in view of the great popularity of the game and the large numbers of players. I am addressing this letter to you as I am not aware if there is a Lawn Tennis Association at your port as there is here, and I shall be grateful if you will deal with it as representing the lawn tennis players of Hongkong, or, failing that, hand it to anybody who is in a position to do so. The idea of my Committee is to hold matches between teams representing the lawn tennis-playing communities of each port rather than between teams which only represent individual clubs.

(Sd.) A. H. GEORGE.

Mr. Hancock said those present knew that there had been no regular interport tennis matches in the past, although tennis matches had been arranged in conjunction with the interport cricket matches. He said that the best thing would be to agree to the general principle of having the tennis matches as suggested by Shanghai and then appoint a sub-committee to discuss the details. A letter could be sent at once to Shanghai informing them that Hongkong would be glad of a visit from Shanghai tennis players.

Mr. W. H. Drummond agreed with the Chairman's suggestion, and said Shanghai might send the tennis team at the same time as the cricket team in November.

Mr. Hancock thought this was a good idea. He thought the best thing would be to arrange that the matches be played this year in Hongkong, next year in Shanghai and so on.

The formation of a Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association was suggested as the first step.

Mr. A. Hicks said that if such an Association be formed, it could not only take the interport contests in hand, but could also arrange the championship tournament, in which the Hongkong C.C. had done so much good work in the past.

Mr. Hancock said that L. T. A. must come; the sooner the better. This meeting, however, could not form an Association. Perhaps it would be best to have Mr. Greenhill write to the Secretary of the Shanghai Association for a copy of their rules. Then the local sub-committee could discuss these and call a general meeting of persons interested in lawn tennis for the purpose of forming an association.

This suggestion was agreed to by the meeting.

It was decided to inform the Shanghai Association that Hongkong would be glad of a visit in November.

Mr. Drummond mentioned the matter of expense. Mr. Hancock said he did not anticipate any difficulty on that score. Subscriptions were usually invited, and the entrance fees would enable the Association to be put on a sound footing.

A sub-committee consisting of one representative each from the Hongkong C.C., the Kowloon C.C., the U.S.R.C., the Chinese R.C. and the Civil Service was appointed to make the necessary arrangements until the formation of a Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association. The Association will choose the teams and run the interport tennis. It was suggested as desirable that Mr. Hancock, representing the Hongkong C.C. on the Committee.

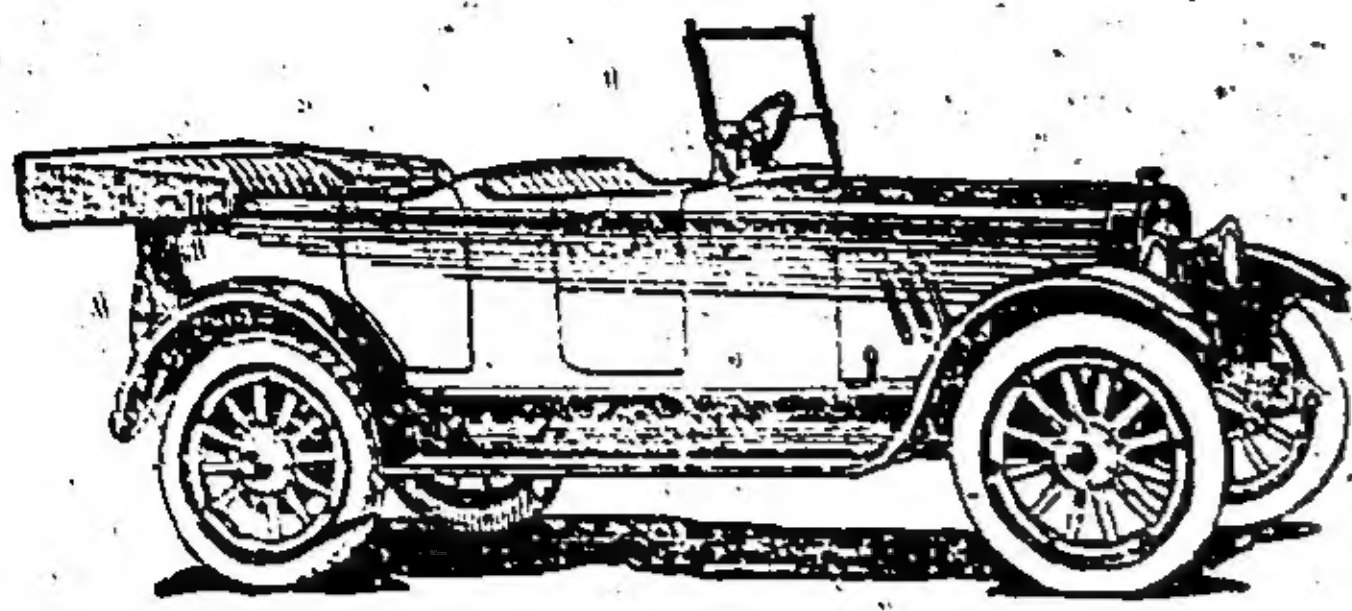
Mr. Hancock said it was a pity that they could not get teams from Japan and Manila. They could then have had a week of tennis. This sentiment was echoed, but no one suggested that an effort be made to get teams from Japan and Manila, and the meeting terminated.

Four New Launches for Sale. WALLA'S FIRM.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

"SITUATION EXTREMELY GRAVE."

THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

PARIS, August 7.

The newspapers state that Germany has addressed a third note of the Entente concerning the necessity of defending East Prussia. It declares that with the object of maintaining order a militia force has spontaneously formed itself in the vicinity of the frontier. The Government has taken over the force and is centralising its organisation. The note reiterates the request for sanction to despatch troops to the frontier in view of the departure of certain Allied contingents.

HAVAS NEWS.

THE TURKISH PEACE TREATY.

LONDON, August 7.

The Turkish treaty will be signed on Tuesday next. The new delay results from the British Government's desire to have the Italo-Greek question settled previous to signature. Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand will have to-morrow at Hythe a consultation regarding the Polish questions.—Havas.

OLYMPIC CYCLING FINAL.

ANTWERP, August 8.

In the Olympic fifty kilometre cycling final Peeters (Holland) was first, and Johnson (England) second. Halfin (Australia) had a burst tyre and retired.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

The Imperial Press Conference confirmed the principle that no news carrier, either by cable or wireless, should be concerned with the collection or distribution of news.

A LABOUR VICTORY.

RESULT OF SOUTH NORFOLK BYE ELECTION.

LONDON, August 9.

The South Norfolk bye-election resulted as follows:
 G. Edwards, Labour, 8,594.
 Batty, Coalition Liberal, 6,476.
 Roberts, Independent Liberal, 3,718.
 The vacancy was due to the Hon. W. Cozens Hardy's succession to the Peerage.

LAMBETH CONFERENCE CONCLUDED.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

On the occasion of the conclusion of the Lambeth Conference 240 bishops will attend to-morrow a Communion Service at St. Paul's which will open with a procession from the South to the great West Door. The Archbishops of Canterbury and Sydney will officiate and the Bishop of Tennessee will preach.

IRISH POLICEMEN AMBUSHED.

LONDON, August 8.

Armed men ambushed nine policemen at Kildorrery in County Cork. Five constables were wounded. All arms and equipment were taken.

DEATH FROM BROKEN HEART.

It is quite possible for a person to die of what is familiarly known as a broken heart, said a high medical authority to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "To my mind, the case reported from Paris of the beautiful 17-year-old Italian Princess, Francesca Rospiigliosi, who pined away after the suicide of her lover, and died a fortnight later at Paris-Plage, near Boulogne, may easily be a genuine instance of a broken heart. Her zest in life was gone, and she was thus predisposed to the idea of death. I do not, of course, mean to say that in such cases the actual organ of the heart is impaired in any physical sense, but that, through some overwhelming emotion, the active will to live ceases to operate, its place being taken by a harmful passivity. The cry of the heart; and of the whole body, becomes one of 'Oh, let me die, let me die.' As a consequence, a relaxed condition is induced, and thus the disease-resisting power is lessened. Then a slight illness intervenes, and the patient, instead of putting up a normal fight for life, makes no effort to live."

SHIP SALE.

THE WING HANG SOLD.

Messrs. Lammett Bros., auctioneers, sold at their sales rooms, Duddell Street, this morning the s.s. "Wing Hang," a Chinese ship registered at Canton. There were a good number of bidders, the opening offer being \$20,000. The price then rose to \$33,500 at which figure Mr. Wong Kwán Kui, secured the vessel. The "Wing Hang" is just over 140 feet in length, with a breadth of 25ft. 3ins., and a depth of 9ft. 6ins. Her gross tonnage is 442 and net tonnage 264. Her speed is about 10 knots.

A 18-year old Chinese boy was this morning charged before Magistrate Hutchison with returning to the Colony after having been banished last year for a period of ten years as an undesirable character. He admitted the offence. The usual sentence of twelve months' hard labour was passed.

WHY WOMEN WATCH WEDDINGS.

It has frequently been asserted that life is what one makes it, but to a vast number of people life is a grey routine, made up of monotonous days filled with monotonous tasks, which have to be carried out that the worker may keep alive. And keeping alive is not life.

But every normal being is born with the capacity for romance. The child satisfies this natural craving by games of "make-believe," and the big folk ponder to what they know the child wants by means of fairy tales. As childhood passes we cannot leave fairyland behind entirely, and we still blindly grope for a land of make-believe in a mundane world where competition to live seeks to swamp the dreamer.

It is because of this blind groping and longing for romance that crowds of women flock to witness weddings. Many of them cry at these functions, as they would weep at a funeral, but they enjoy their tears. Such tears give an acute joy because they stir up the monotony.

Most women thrive on new sensations, and it is the search for sensations which draws them to the side of the boxing ring, lures them to the courts when murderers are being tried for their lives, makes them wade through reports of seamy divorce cases, and coaxes them into picture palaces when great dramas are showing.

A wedding—a full-blown orange-blossom-and-wedding-bells-followed-by-a-smart-reception affair—forms the essence of romance for women. If a woman is married she loves to recall her own "day," and if unmarried her thoughts travel forward on the wings of possibility.

A bride must be a romantic figure around which to weave all sorts of wonders. You may often hear a murmur of "Poor thing!" from some women, as they watch a young bride trip to the altar, and the homely speaker nods her head and sheds a tear. She knows that marriage is a lottery, even when accompanied by an income of £10,000 a year.

Then, of course, there is the lure of frocks. What the bride will wear is always an interesting conjecture. To watch a smart wedding is almost as pleasurable as a mannequin parade to the ordinary woman, for every guest is in gala array. Besides, all those folk the average woman hears about but rarely sees can be seen at close quarters, and the whole affair gives a fillip to conversation for weeks afterwards, whether in the drawing-room or on the doorstep.

Most of us crave to "get out of ourselves." It is this craving which fills the theatres night after night. We pine for romance and encourage new sensations, and it is this natural craving which draws thousands to witness a pageant or procession and women to watch weddings.—*Daily Mail*.

U-BOATS BY STEALTH.

BERNHARDT'S ADVICE NOW.

General Bernhardt's new book, "The War of the Future," just published in Berlin, is important as revealing the feeling in German military circles.

He thinks that with submarines Germany will be able to reduce England, France, and Italy. Time will give her the means for doing this. "Notwithstanding the peace conditions the U-boat arm must be developed as opportunity offers. That this and the expansion of the army are possible can be seen from what happened after 1906, when, under the very eyes of the French garrisons, we trained 200,000 men instead of the 42,000 we were allowed."

The whole German nation is to be organised for war on the most stupendous scale. He admits that tanks are a formidable weapon, though he professes that the German measures of defence against them were effective. But his ideas regarding them are those of the bow-and-arrow school; he does not realise that war on land has changed radically with tanks that can move 30 miles an hour over country.

He makes it quite clear that the German "commercial aircraft" will be military aircraft in disguise.

"THE CRY OF THE LIZARD."

INDIAN ORACLE CAUSES RIOTS.

In the Kallar riot case, which the *Madras Mail* publishes is a curious illustration of how big events may be the outcome of pure chance. The riots and the casualties which followed them were the result of the Kallars refusing to register themselves under the Criminal Tribes Act. It appears that the Kallars in the village where the riot took place, resented the application of the Act to themselves, but before deciding to refuse registration, they consulted the oracle, viz. the cry of the lizard. In a neighbouring temple if the cry was heard on the right side, they would not register, and if on the left they would. The lizard gave its voice against the registration: hence the riots.

CAR TURNS TURTLE.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT ABERDEEN.

EIGHT PERSONS INJURED.

A very serious motor accident occurred about a mile East of Aberdeen at 6 p.m., yesterday. Motor car, No. 382 in which were the new Consul for Mexico (Senhor Victor Galindo de Bourgo) his wife and ten years old daughter, Senhor Gonzales (Consul for Chili) and two Chinese servants turned turtle, with the result that all six occupants, excepting Senhor Gonzales, were so severely injured that they had to be removed to the hospital. Three Chinese pedestrians were also seriously injured.

It appears that the car was travelling at a fairly brisk pace along Aberdeen Road, going towards the Repulse Bay Hotel, when rounding a bend one of the most dangerous in the vicinity—a party of Chinese, and another car going in the opposite direction, were noticed just in front of the car. The chauffeur, in endeavouring to prevent an accident, swerved the car to the right, with the result that it shot into an embankment and turned turtle.

All the occupants were thrown heavily on to the road. Fortunately no one was pinned under the heavy vehicle. At the same time three of the Chinese pedestrians were also found to have received injuries. Some cars which were passing the scene at the time noticed the accident and picked up the eight injured persons and took them to hospital; some to the Government Civil Hospital and the others to the French Hospital. The first car to arrive was the car of Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., the Captain-Superintendent of Police, who took steps to have those injured in the accident removed to hospital.

The Mexican Consul received an injury over his eye and dislocated his shoulder. His wife was stunned, and was in an unconscious condition. She had several severe abrasions all over her body. The Mexican Consul's daughter appears to have been seriously injured as she was bleeding profusely when picked up. Both mother and daughter were taken to the French Hospital.

The Chilean Consul was the most fortunate of the party, for he escaped with only a few bruises and was able, after medical examination, to proceed home. The chauffeur was severely injured on the head and his leg was broken. A Chinese coolie fractured his collar bone and had minor injuries. The two Chinese boys had severe cuts all over the face.

LADY VISITOR ROBBED.

DAYLIGHT HOLD-UP.

AN UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

While taking snapshots in West Point yesterday afternoon, Miss Harvey, a visitor residing at the Kingsclere Hotel, was the victim of a highway robbery.

It appears that Miss Harvey was returning along Jubilee Road to the tram terminus at Kennedy Town to take car back to the city, when near the then deserted bathing beach, she was accosted by two Chinese one of whom pushed her from behind while the other snatched her silver handbag, which contained some few dollars in small change. The highwaymen then decamped and disappeared in the direction of Pokfulam.

Miss Harvey made her way to the nearest police station, where she reported the occurrence. Detectives were at once sent out to trace the robbers, and the police are confident that the search for the culprits will be successful.

CULPRITS ARRESTED.

The official Police report is to the effect that Miss Harvey was attacked at 12.30 p.m., by two men who approached from behind. One of them dealt her a heavy blow on the back while the other snatched a Japanese brown cloth handbag which was hanging from her left arm. The bag contained one \$5 note, three \$1 notes, some small change, a silver pencil holder, a gold fountain pen, and a vanity box.

The culprits have been arrested by the West Point police with the property in their possession.

DEATH AT SEA.

MR. ALFRED TUCKER.

News was received in the Colony yesterday of the death at sea on July 5 of Mr. Alfred Tucker, of Kowloon Docks, who left Hongkong with his wife on the "Professor."

Mr. Tucker suffered from a weak heart and had been six weeks in hospital before he left. He came from Cambridge, arriving here with his wife. He left the "Professor" to join the Naval Yard Police, then went to the Peak Tramway as driver and afterwards joined the Dock staff.

DISASTROUS TYPHOON.

FLOODS IN THE INTERIOR.

MUCH LOSS OF LIFE.

The typhoon last week did much damage in the interior districts of Kwangtung, reports the *Canton Times*. According to latest reports received, among the places which have been badly flooded were Yumping, where a number of houses collapsed. In Hoiping, great damage was done to property and hundreds of lives and cattle were lost. Hokshan saw many houses collapsed, and more than a hundred persons perished. Sinching also suffered great damage. Wanfow has many houses collapsed. Tai Sha, Koming, Tsung Tong, and Tengkshin, also reported loss of lives and property. Even the oldest villagers say that they have never witnessed such a dreadful flood caused by the typhoon. Much suffering has been caused to the poor inhabitants who are in urgent need of assistance, according to reports reaching Canton daily.

RICSHA PULLERS.

A PAINFUL SIGHT.

"MAKES ONE'S BLOOD BOIL."

A short time ago the Shanghai *Mercury*, complimented the gentry in the neighbourhood on having made strong representations to the Chinese authorities urging that no lads or old men be permitted to wander round in charge of rickshas. On the one hand the resources of the young have not been developed and the tax tends to stunted growth. The man of years is not fit to run and pull a fare, and it is painful in the extreme for many of us to note the pathetic figure of one who has to struggle in this way for a bowl of rice. We notice, says our Shanghai contemporary that the spirit of humanitarianism is spreading in China, for a gentleman in Peking is making an appeal to his own people. "Many years ago when I was in Singapore, the now retired Governor Sir Young, having pity on the Chinese ricksha runners pulling two persons, prohibited the plying and hire of that type of vehicles. Before I left Siam a few months ago, the Siamese Government ordered that only able-bodied persons be allowed to pull rickshas. When I came to this city, the Capital of China, I was and am shocked to see thin and unclean boys of not more than 13 or 14 years plying rickshas on the streets, with still younger boys about 7 years old pushing behind and pretending to pull the rickshas. It really makes one's blood boil to see a stalwart soldier weighing over 200 pounds sitting carelessly, smoking and fanning himself whilst a poor boy panting hard for breath, pulls him on the hot streets in the hot sun and amidst the heavy traffic at Chienmen. The proper authorities will be doing a kind act if these boys are stopped from pulling rickshas and make it a rule that only those about 20 years of age can become ricksha pullers."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SECOND NIGHT FETE

on

THURSDAY, the 12th inst.

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String Band in attendance.

Programme:

150 yards Challenge Race between Messrs. J. JONESTOWN, G. JACK, D. LALLO & D. LLOYD.

Ladies' Dress Race.

Ladies' Two Lengths Handicap.

Girls' & Boys' Handicap.

Members' Race.

Open High Dive.

Water Polo Match.

R. C. WITCHELL,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 10, 1920.

St. John's Cathedral
 MONDAY, Aug. 16th.
 at 9.15 p.m.

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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
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MEXICO MARU.....Thursday, 9th September.

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SIAM MARU.....Monday, 23rd August.

LUZON MARU.....Tuesday, 24th August.

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WELHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.....KIAOW.....Aug. 10 at 4 p.m.

HOIHOW AND BANGKOK.....YOKO.....Aug. 11 at 8 a.m.

HOIHOW AND SINGAPORE.....HUPAI.....Aug. 12 at 9 a.m.

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S.S. VINTA.....Sept. 12.....S.S. VINTA.....Sept. 12.

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*Monteagle.....Oct. 21.....Nov. 8

Empress of Japan.....Oct. 26.....Nov. 13

Empress of Asia.....Nov. 9.....Nov. 30

Empress of Russia.....Nov. 18.....Dec. 6

*Monteagle.....Dec. 16.....Jan. 3

*Monteagle.....Dec. 31.....Jan. 24

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HAIKONG.....Capt. W. O. Thomson.....FRIDAY, 13th August, at 3 p.m.

HAIKONG.....Capt. A. H. Stewart.....TUESDAY, 17th August, at 3 p.m.

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"DUNE CA"	5,400	14th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"RAIVAN"	9,000	15th Aug.	MASSILLON LONDON & A'warp.
"PLASSY"	7,400	28th Aug.	MASSILLON LONDON & A'warp.
"RHIVA"	8,000	14th Sept.	MASSILLON LONDON & A'warp.

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"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Aug.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.
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"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Aug.	Singapore, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"PLASSY"	7,400	18th Aug.	Shanghai.
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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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FUSUMI MARU ... Saturday, 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 10th Aug., at Noon.
SHIDZUKA MARU ... Thursday, 26th Aug., at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo Suez and Port Said.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 20th August.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Thursday, 19th August, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via the Suez Canal.

AKITA MARU ... Wednesday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Durban and Cape Town.

PENANG MARU ... Friday, 13th August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU ... Friday, 20th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

PENANG MARU ... Friday, 13th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 20th August at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 19th August, at 11 a.m.
NAGATO MARU ... Thursday, 12th August.
TAIAN MARU ... Saturday, 14th August.

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 9th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th.

For full information regarding passengers freight, and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.
King's Building.
Agents at Canton:
Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.



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Telephone No. 581. Code A. B. C. 5th.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 64, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

NOTICE.

We can supply the Best Steaming Coal on Short Notice for Ships and Local Consumers.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER WILL CONVINCE YOU.

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Cable Add. "SANGKY." Tpl. No. 3420.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"MONGOLIAN PRINCE."

Having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, 12th instant, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 7, 1920.

"ELLERMAN LINE"

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM.

THE Steamship

"SWAZI."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 13th August will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 30th August, 1920, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on 12th inst. between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.
Hongkong, August 6, 1920.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From HULL, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BENARTY."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, August 9, 1920.



PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.

Of All Chemists. Made in London.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTA, KISHIDA, YOSHINO, HOJO, KAMAZU, SATO, SHIN, NEW, KAMADA, BIRAI, KAMITA, MADA, and OYUBARI.

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Cable Address: IWASAKI.

Codes: A. I. & B. C. 5th Ed.

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Agencies for: The Mitsubishi Marine & Fire Insurance Co.

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For Particulars, apply to—

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

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Operating the New First Class Steamers

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& "COLOMBIA"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from HONGKONG at NOON.

"VENEZUELA" ... Wednesday, Aug. 11th

"EQUADOR" ... Wednesday, Sept. 8th

"COLOMBIA" ... Wednesday, Oct. 6th.

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Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

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"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on 17th August.

To SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.

This Vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers.

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Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers

For

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama.

"DELIGHT" ... 25th August.

"MAQUAN" ... 25th September.

Further sailings to be announced later.

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STEAMING COAL.

Contracts Solicited for Bunkering Ships
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And All Leading Japan Ports.

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2, Connaught Road Central.

Cable Add. "Propaganda." Tel. No. 2530.

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DINNER and TEA SERVICES.

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VARIOUS KIND OF VASES, &c.

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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

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Cable Address: IWASAKI.

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Agencies for: The Mitsubishi Marine & Fire Insurance Co.

The Osaka Marine & Fire Insurance Co.

For Particulars, apply to—

B. KIMURA, Manager.
No. 14, LAUREL STREET, HONGKONG.

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily

Summer Pyjamas.

Plain white Nainsook, very cool and absorbent. Short or long styles. \$3.75 \$4.00 per suit.

Plain white "Aertex" Cellular in long style. Wash and wear splendidly. \$7.00 per suit.

White check with coloured stripes in long style. Very cool. \$6.00 per suit.

Plain white or Coloured Soisette in either Long or Short styles. \$4.00 \$5.00 per suit.

All cut on full free lines that ensure perfect comfort.

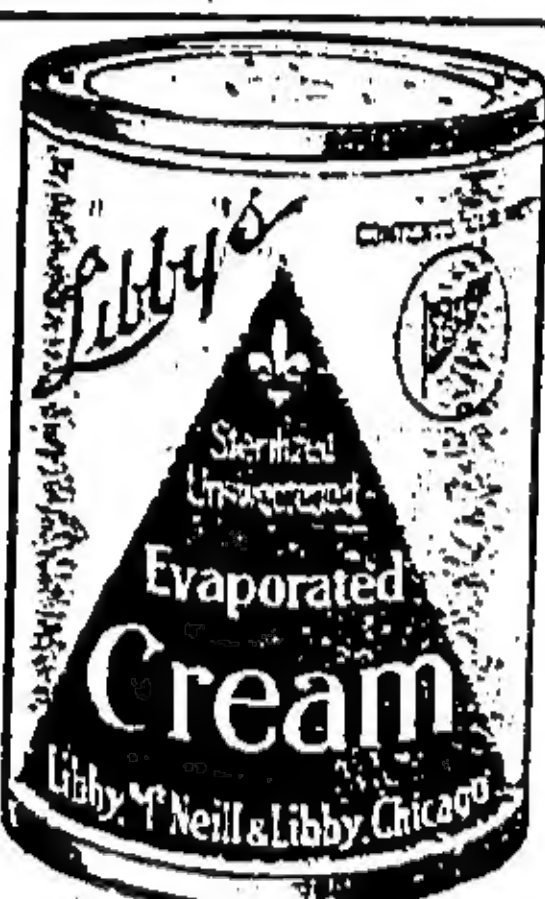
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Men's Wear Specialists.

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Pure, Rich, Always Ready. Makes Your Cooking Easier And Better.

SOLD BY LEADING GROCERS.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

TIN SHARE SENSATION.

MELBOURNE, August 9th.—A sensation has been caused at the Melbourne Stock Exchange, owing to the continuous heavy fall on adverse reports in the share of the Badak tin-mining property in the Malay Peninsula.

Early this year the tin share rose to \$2,000, when a phenomenal find of tin at Badak was reported.

CHINESE COAL FOR DENMARK.

LONDON, August 7th.—The Coal Association says that the Danish State Railways order for Chinese coal, and the forthcoming delivery at Marseilles of 100,000 tons of Chinese coal marks the opening of a fresh epoch in the history of the world's coal industry.

The reduced English output has given China her chance. For people realize the enormous extent of China's mineral resources. The important part which China may play as a coal-producing nation has been realized in Germany. The technical German papers, during the last few months, have been paying great attention to this matter.

LONDON, August 7th.—It is reported at the Newcastle Exchange that Chinese coal companies are competing for European business. The Danish State Railways have purchased cargoes of Chinese coal for immediate shipment.

ALLEGED INTERNATIONAL ANARCHIST.

CHICAGO, August 8th.—The Police have arrested a man named John Alexander, alias Lagranch, alleged to be an international anarchist and a member of the German Communist Party on a charge of creating draft. The Police declare that he had been distributing German propaganda in America, while the Federal authorities consider that the arrest is the most important made since the war.

RESCUED FROM THE ICE.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE ARCTIC.

The rescue is reported of the crew of the "Solovoi," which had been drifting in the Kara Sea, in the Arctic Ocean. The icebreaker "Svatozor" which went to the rescue encountered masses of old polar ice in the Kara Sea and steamed to the north-west to find new and more penetrable ice. The icebreaker reached the "Solovoi" by running into the pack ice with full steam raised in all of her ten boilers. Sometimes she was beaten back but she attacked again and again though at times she was obliged to make a dozen efforts as the ice was 20 feet thick in places. Finally, the "Svatozor" brought the "Solovoi" with 57 persons aboard safely to Archangel.

Beginning August 15, "WALLA WALLA" BOATS will call on all Ships flying the call flag "ZED."

HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polshwalla and Kotwall in their Hongkong yarn report dated August 7 state:—Since our last report on the 17th ult. by S.S. "Dilwara," there has been a marked favourable change in our yarn market owing to brisk demand from Chinese buyers, which has greatly improved the rates. Business has passed to the extent of over 5,000 bales mostly in No. 10s. and 12s. at an advance of \$10 to 15 per bale, while the very firm tone of the market in India has further strengthened the sellers and has helped them to part with their stock at higher prices. As reported in our last circular, the continued abnormal demand of No. 20 yarn in India has resulted in the re-shipment of 1,000 more bales of this particular count there, and owing to good inquiry by the Chinese and the scarcity of this yarn, prices have advanced \$15 to 20 per bale. The recent sudden rise in exchange has counteracted upon the lively tone of our market, which has remained quiet during the latter part of the interval. Sales, 5,000 bales; Unsold stock, 6,000 bales; Bargains, 16,000 bales.

Arrivals:—From Bombay 9,000 bales. Shanghai:—With an improvement of 1/4 to 5 per bale, a good business has been done in all counts.

Japanese Yarn 20s:—After a long period of dull and drooping market, a lively inquiry has come out during this interval and fairly large transactions had been put through, at a substantial rise of \$20 per bale.

ORGAN RECITAL.

POPULAR PROGRAMME.

VOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give a recital with a "popular" programme on Monday evening next in St. John's Cathedral at 9.15, when pieces of an entirely popular nature, such as the Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana, Lemare's famous Andantino and Widor's Toccata in F will be played.

Mr. E. T. Crocker will sing Handel's "Why do the Nations" from the Messiah and Mr. Howard Freeborn "In Native Worth" from Hadyn's "The Creation." In addition these two gentlemen will sing the duet "For So Hath the Lord" out of St. Paul.

As it is so rarely possible to give Oratorio here these fine selections will no doubt be appreciated, especially as the powers of both vocalists are well known.

The organ solos will also include Elgar's Majestic "Imperial March" and an Idyll entitled "The Shepherd and the Mocking Bird" by an American composer.

SECRET DEVICE ON WARSHIPS.

SIR PERCY SCOTT'S CLAIM AGAINST VICKERS.

A claim by Admiral Sir Percy Scott against Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., came before Mr. Justice Coleridge in the King's Bench Division.

Sir E. Carson said plaintiff had devoted a great deal of his time to making inventions in relation to gunnery, and particularly as to sighting arrangements, which had been adopted throughout the ships of his Majesty's Navy and in many ships belonging to other countries.

One of the inventions in question, made in 1903, was called the Hero sight, because it was first used in a ship called the "Hero." There was an agreement entered into regarding this by which plaintiff was to be paid 20 per cent. of the selling price of any of these inventions, manufactured by Vickers.

INDEFINITE ARRANGEMENTS.

Various other inventions and improvements were handed over to the defendants on an agreement that they should have the sole right to manufacture electric range clocks, range transmitters and receivers, and a blow out for guns, which was the invention that came chiefly into this case—a director of firing gear that was an extension of the original Hero sighting. This enabled one, through the mechanical contrivances of the invention, practically to fire all the guns in a ship at one time by reason of this way in which the sighting could be arranged.

Plaintiff contended that all these inventions came under the original contract. Matters seemed to have been arranged in a very informal way. There was, in fact, no contract produced except the original one bearing date 1903, and the matter had been going on in a very indefinite way for many years.

What the plaintiff claimed now was an account from defendants of all the sales of these different apparatus, instruments, and devices. As a rule the various inventions were allowed to be taken out in the name of Vickers or of Sir Trevor Dawson, who was then managing director. The director of firing gear was taken out in the name of Sir Trevor Dawson and Admiral Sir Percy Scott.

A QUESTION OF PERCENTAGE.

The points in dispute between the parties were these. Defendants did not seem to object to an account, but said first: "You are not entitled to the account on the basis you allege of 20 per cent. on the selling price of your inventions. You are only entitled, up to a subsequent date, to 10 per cent. of the profits on the sales." That, said counsel, made a very great difference. Sir Edward thought that was the main question that had to be decided.

Another question arose in relation to one of the inventions—the blow out for guns. Defendants denied that they supplied in anybody this invention. Counsel did not know exactly what they meant by that, because his instructions were that this was a very important invention.

PROTECTING GUN CREWS.

By this contrivance instead of the gas being blown back with disastrous results to the crews, it was let off. Almost every ship of his Majesty's Navy had been supplied by Messrs. Vickers with this invention, and evidence to that effect would be tendered.

The defendants, he understood, denied that the blow-out for guns that they supplied to the Navy was plaintiff's invention. The defendants said that on February 9, 1905, by a letter from Sir Trevor Dawson, and one in reply from Sir Percy Scott, it was agreed that plaintiff would accept £12,000 in settlement of all royalties on sighting arrangements due to him down to January 2, 1905. That was not to include inventions in connection with telescopes, clocks, and transmitters. The sum of £12,000, the defendants said, was paid. The plaintiff's invention—the director of firing gear—was still secret and could not be more particularly described.

Adding to the question of the percentage, counsel said the difference meant thousands of pounds.

Sir J. Simon said the defendant's accounts were not settled, as the Admiralty and they had not yet agreed what was to be paid.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

HAMBELTAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Cheque of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CANTON FUNDS.

SINCERE CO.'S ATTITUDE.

The Sincere Company does not owe Dr. Wu Ting-fang or the Military Government any money, according to the statement of a member of the local department store who was recently interviewed by a Canton Times reporter, relative to a vernacular press report that Mr. Chau Hsin, a department chief of the Ministry of Finance, is going after the company there for the \$300,000 alleged to be due to the Ministry.

The Company in Canton says that Mr. Wong Kok Shun, manager of the Heung On Insurance Company and a director of the Sincere Company in Hongkong, may have individually contracted a loan with Dr. Wu, but this has nothing to do with the Sincere Company at Canton at all.

It appears that Mr. Wong Kwok Shun contracted a loan from Dr. Wu nearly a year ago, giving some stock certificates and other documents as security and that the Military Government now claims that the loan made was from the funds of the Government, then in the hands of Dr. Wu, the Minister of Finance in Canton at that time, and that the loan, when due, should be payable to the Ministry and not to Dr. Wu. The Military Government has succeeded in getting an order from the Canton District Court directing the Sincere Company to redeem the loan with the Ministry of Finance, now in charge of Dr. Chen Chin-mo, instead of with Dr. Wu.

THE DIRGE OF THE UNWORLDLY MAN.

The sweetest song springs from a broken heart.
The truest song from hearts that sorrow stammers.
But all these songs are difficult to start.
These songs of cast-off loves, of last year's part—
Sing me a song of wine, for nothing matters!

Love were a theme to make the poet weep
To see the unappreciated pearls he scatters,
And so were songs of Chloë and her sheep,
Of how the shepherd plays and laments his leap—
Sing me a song of wine, for nothing matters!

The Pub is open—to the warmth within
Comes one who thinks you lovers mad as hatters:
Greets Gertrude in the taproom with a grin.
Cries to his gathered cronies "Come, begin.
Sing me a song of wine, for nothing matters!"

Leave lyres to bands, and leave his pipes to Pan
While music in the trees the monkey chants;
Sing me a song of nobler stuff than Man,
Of Grapes, created ere his reign began—
Sing me a song of Wine, for nothing matters!

—KEITH WEST.

Hongkong, August 9, 1920.

CONSUL THREATENED.

BANGKOK CASE.

GRANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

In the case in which Mr. C. Grant, a mining engineer, is being prosecuted by the police for threatening H.B.M. Consul-General at Bangkok and doing wilful damage by breaking a typewriter at the British Consulate, proceedings were continued in the Sorspahn Court.

The first witness called was Mr. B. C. Neoh, chief clerk at the British Legation, who stated that at 9 o'clock one morning the accused came into the office. The first thing he did was to speak to Mr. Hendricks, witness' assistant, and he at once took up a typewriter from its table, threw it on the floor and told witness to go and inform Mr. Lyle what he had done. The typewriter was a Smith Premier, in good condition.

Accused cross-examined the witness, wanting to know how long the typewriter had been in use and other minor matters, but the Court decided to commit him for trial in the International Criminal Court.

THE GOLDEN STAIRS.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES IN ANCIENT ROME.

On the far side of the wide Piazza San Giovanni, opposite the church of St. John Lateran, stands an unpretentious, almost shabby, building. But it contains one of the most precious relics in Christendom, and throughout the day long queues of the devout extend far into the Piazza to await their turn to worship.

It is in this building, writes a correspondent in an exchange, that you may see the actual steps which formed part of the palace of Pontius Pilate in Jerusalem, the actual steps which Christ ascended and descended in His Passion.

These Holy Stairs came to Rome in A.D. 326, brought by St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, after that monarch had been converted to Christianity, to be followed by the rest of his family. On their arrival in Rome, they were re-erected to the right of the portico of the old Lateran Palace; but, in 1589, Pope Sixtus V. removed them to their present position in the chapel of the Sancta Sanctorum, a building in charge of the Passionists.

IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

We were able to gain an excellent view of the stairs and the pilgrims from the fact that the queue was well kept, and there was ample room to enter the doorway on either side. The entrance hall is small and unpretentious, a couple of fine sacred statues being the only adornments. The stairs themselves, 28 in number, are about 12ft. wide, of pure white marble, rising through an archway to the door of the chapel above.

All is quiet. The prayers of the long line of pilgrims are silent ones. All are kneeling, and as they conclude one prayer they ascend—still on their knees—to the next step, making way for another of the waiting string to take the vacant place. The ascent necessarily takes many minutes. Probably more than half an hour elapses before the worshipper reaches the landing, and during all that time he is on his knees, an ordeal scarcely appreciated by those who have not tried it, and scarcely possible to any but those filled with deep devotion.

Yet women and children formed the vast majority of those devoted people, and though I watched them for some time, not even those nearest the top-most step showed the slightest sign of failing. The priest who accompanied me assured me that such collapses were very rare, though many felt the results for days afterwards.

About halfway up the stairs part of the surface is covered with a glass case, and through this glass can be seen stairs on the marble—stairs said to have been caused by the bleeding feet of the Saviour when He was brought before Pilate. As they reach this case the worshippers pause and reverently kiss the glass.

An indulgence of nine years for each of the 28 steps may be obtained by those who ascend on their knees, according to an indulgence granted in 1100 by Pope Paschal II. This indulgence was confirmed by Pope Pius VII in 1817 as applicable to souls in Purgatory, and to be obtained only by those who pray or meditate on the Passion with a contrite heart.

The Sancta Sanctorum, which you can see through a grating from the landing, was the only part of the Lateran which escaped the great fire, and was the private oratory of the early Popes. In the foundations of this building have been discovered many precious relics, including the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul—now in St. John's Lateran—and the head of St. Agnes, which was found only 20 years ago.

SACRED PICTURE.

In the chapel itself is the celebrated picture of the Saviour, which tradition says was outlined by St. Luke, and completed by the angels. Only the face is exposed to-day, one of the medieval Pops having covered the rest of the picture, which is painted on cedar, with silver plates.

Through the grating of the chapel the faithful gaze reverently at the picture, but it is only a fleeting glimpse they get. The grating is small, and there are so many waiting their turn. Then they pass along the passage, and descend by other stairs. Some even make the descent on their knees again, praying fervently the whole time.

It is a tiny bit of Rome, this chapel, but it is of special interest in revealing the devotion of the people. Every one is absolutely sincere and absolutely absorbed. We felt a trifle ashamed of intruding on their worship at first. It seemed sacrilegious to gaze as mere sightseers upon what they regarded so sacredly. But they were not resentful; they were not even aware of our presence. Their thoughts were superior to worldly vanities, worldly trifles. Their thoughts were of their Faith.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New shipment of

FROZEN SMOKED FISH

Selected Fillets	60 cts. per lb.
Finnan Haddocks	50 " " "
Selected Kippers	40 " " "
Red Herrings	30 " " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

WHITEAWAY'S GREAT SUMMER SALE

COMMENCE ON

TUESDAY, Aug. 3rd.

FOR ONE MONTH.

ENTIRE STOCK INCLUDED

The reductions at this GREAT SALE are genuine and as a lot of the goods we are offering were bought under favourable conditions the prices at which we are selling them are in many instances LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' COST TO-DAY.

BUY NOW & SAVE MONEY.

BARGAINS

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

(Incorporated in England).

SINCERE'S SUMMER SALE

Now on for 20 DAYS only.

GREAT REDUCTIONS!!

EVERY LINE A BARGAIN!!

"THE HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

Telephone 1967/8.

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Connaught Rd. Central.

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TYPEWRITERS.

The 20th Century Express Machine, equipped with Self Starter and Decimal Tabulating Devices. Machines for all purposes, time saving the leading feature.

Smith Premier Typewriter.

A popular Machine

for those who require

a Double Keyboard.

Remington Wahl The only Adding-Sub-

tracting Multiplying Machine on the market

which when required can revert to a regular

Typewriter.

SOLE AGENTS IN

CHINA, HONGKONG

AND MACAO.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

(Continued from Page 6.)

JAPAN PORTS.

Aug. 12—B. I. A.	Japan.
13—N. Y. K.	Nagasaki Maru.
14—N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
15—N. Y. K.	Tokyo Maru.
16—N. Y. K.	(D. & Co.) Yokohama Maru.
17—R. I. A.	Arratoon Apar.
18—J. C. J. L.	Tokyo Maru.
19—B. I. A.	Lyons.
20—N. Y. K.	Tango Maru.
21—B. I. A.	Madras.
22—N. Y. K.	(D. & Co.) Ssang. M.
23—L. T.	(D. & Co.) Himpur.
24—R. I. A.	Arratoon Apar.
25—B. I. A.	Lyons.
26—N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
27—B. I. A.	Madras.
28—N. Y. K.	(D. & Co.) Ssang. M.
29—L. T.	(D. & Co.) Himpur.
30—R. I. A.	Arratoon Apar.
31—B. I. A.	Lyons.

AMERICAN PORTS.

VANCOUVER.

Aug. 12—C. P. O. S.	Montreal.
13—W. L.	West Ivan.
14—L. T.	City of Spokane.
15—W. L.	Africa Maru.
16—C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
17—D. L.	Moville Maru.
18—C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
19—D. L.	Harold Maru.
20—C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
21—C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
22—C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
23—C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
24—C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
25—C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
26—C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
27—C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
28—C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
29—C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
30—C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
31—C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.

VICTORIA.

Aug. 12—W. L.	West Ivan.
13—N. Y. K.	Tokyo Maru.
14—N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
15—N. Y. K.	City of Spokane.
16—O. S. K.	Africa Maru.
17—W. L.	Delight.
18—N. Y. K.	Fushimi Maru.

SEATTLE.

Aug. 11—A. L.	Elkton.
12—W. L.	West Ivan.
13—S. & D.	West Ivan.
14—N. Y. K.	Tokyo Maru.
15—N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
16—N. Y. K.	City of Spokane.
17—B. I. A.	Lyons.
18—A. L.	City of Spokane.
19—O. S. K.	Africa Maru.
20—W. L.	Delight.
21—O. S. K.	Africa Maru.
22—W. L.	Delight.
23—S. & D.	Talby Maru.
24—N. Y. K.	Fushimi Maru.
25—S. & D.	Talby Maru.
26—S. & D.	Talby Maru.
27—B. I. A.	Lyons.
28—B. I. A.	Lyons.
29—B. I. A.	Lyons.
30—B. I. A.	Lyons.

TACOMA.

Aug. 12—W. L.	West Ivan.
13—A. L.	City of Spokane.
14—O. S. K.	Africa Maru.
15—W. L.	Delight.

PORTLAND.

Aug. 12—A. L.	Connet.
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SAN FRANCISCO.

Aug. 11—P. M. S.	Venezuela.
12—A. L.	Tilton.
13—D. L.	West Ivan.
14—O. S. K.	Nanking.
15—C. M. S.	Nile.
16—J. P. L.	Arabian.
17—J. C. J. L.	Typhoon Maru.
18—T. K. K.	Seijo Maru.
19—T. K. K.	Seijo Maru.
20—C. M. S.	Nile.
21—T. K. K.	Persia Maru.
22—C. M. S.	China.
23—T. K. K.	Korea Maru.
24—P. M. S.	Columbia.

LOS ANGELES.

Aug. 12—L. A. P. N.	West Montpel.
13—L. A. P. N.	West Hila.
14—L. A. P. N.	Vinita.
15—L. A. P. N.	West Hinton.

VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALTO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLO, AMERICA, & TONGAREVA.

Sept. 9—T. K. K.	Anjo Maru.
10—T. K. K.	Seijo Maru.
11—T. K. K.	Seijo Maru.
12—N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
13—O. S. K.	Mexico Maru.

NEW YORK.

Aug. 12—B. F.	Pak Ling.
13—D. L.	Grace Dollar.
14—A. L.	Satsuma.
15—N. Y. K.	Honolulu Maru.
16—D. & Co.	Egmont Castle.
17—A. L.	Cape May.

(Via Seattle).

Aug. 25—N. Y. K.	Akita Maru.
26—B. L.	Birmingham City.
27—B. L.	Ningbo.
28—B. L.	City of Dunkirk.
29—B. L.	Alex.

BOSTON.

Aug. 27—B. L.	Birmingham City.
28—B. L.	City of Dunkirk.

DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.

(Via Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Mauritius.)

Sept. 9—O. S. K.	Chicago Maru.
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MAURITIUS AND DELAGOA BAY.

Aug. 22—L. T. M. Lindsay Miller.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

RINDISI, VENICE, & TRIESTE.

Aug. 11—L. T.	(D. & Co.) Filina.
12—L. T.	(D. & Co.) Innsbruck.
13—L. T.	(D. & Co.) Hungary.

GENOA.

Aug. 11—J. M.	Glenara.
12—B. F.	Bellerophon.
13—B. F.	Cyclops.
14—B. F.	Titan.
15—B. F.	Peles.

MARSEILLES.

Aug. 13—P. & O.	Dunera.
14—P. & O.	Lahore.
15—P. & O.	Amazona.
16—P. & O.	Kalyan.
17—P. & O.	Bellerophon.
18—P. & O.	Plassy.
19—P. & O.	Rhosma.
20—P. & O.	Jeypore.
21—P. & O.	Alpe Maru.
22—P. & O.	Cyclops.
23—P. & O.	Rhiva.
24—P. & O.	Shidzuka Maru.
25—P. & O.	Titan.
26—P. & O.	Nankin.
27—P. & O.	Euryptus.
28—P. & O.	Telamon.
29—P. & O.	Idomeneus.

LONDON.

Aug. 11—J. M.	Glenara.
12—P. & O.	Dunera.
13—P. & O.	Lahore.
14—P. & O.	Amazona.
15—P. & O.	Kalyan.
16—P. & O.	Bellerophon.
17—P. & O.	Plassy.
18—P. & O.	Rhosma.
19—P. & O.	Jeypore.
20—P. & O.	Alpe Maru.
21—P. & O.	Cyclops.
22—P. & O.	Rhiva.
23—P. & O.	Shidzuka Maru.
24—P. & O.	Titan.
25—P. & O.	Nankin.
26—P. & O.	Euryptus.
27—P. & O.	Telamon.
28—P. & O.	Idomeneus.

HAVRE.

Aug. 14—B. F.	Alecinous.
15—B. F.	Oufa.
16—B. F.	Protosilous.
17—B. F.	Rhosma.
18—B. F.	Alpe Maru.
19—B. F.	Achilles.
20—B. F.	Easterling.
21—B. F.	Mentor.
22—B. F.	Euryptus.
23—B. F.	Idomeneus.

LIVERPOOL.

Aug. 14—B. F.	Alecinous.
15—B. F.	Oufa.
16—B. F.	Protosilous.
17—B. F.	Rhosma.
18—B. F.	Alpe Maru.
19—B. F.	Achilles.
20—B. F.	Easterling.
21—B. F.	Mentor.
22—B. F.	Euryptus.
23—B. F.	Idomeneus.

ANTWERP.

Aug. 11—J. M.	Glenara.
12—P. & O.	Dunera.
13—P. & O.	West Campgaw.
14—P. & O.	Cailla.
15—P. & O.	Shidzuka Maru.
16—P. & O.	Protosilous.
17—P. & O.	Glenara.
18—P. & O.	Alpe Maru.
19—P. & O.	Achilles.
20—P. & O.	Easterling.
21—P. & O.	Mentor.
22—P. & O.	Atlas Maru.
23—P. & O.	Telamon.
24—P. & O.	Idomeneus.

ROTTERDAM.

Aug. 15—A. L.	West Campgaw.
16—B. F.	Oufa.
17—J. M.	Glenara.
18—A. L.	P. Sterling.
19—B. F.	Idomeneus.

AMSTERDAM.

Aug. 17—B. F.	Prometheus.
18—B. F.	Oufa.
19—B. F.	Protosilous.
20—B. F.	Lyons.
21—B. F.	Mentor.
22—B. F.	Idomeneus.
23—B. F.	Idomeneus.

HAMBURG.

Aug. 22—B. F.	Prometheus.
23—B. F.	Protosilous.
24—B. F.	Alpe Maru.
25—B. F.	Lyons.
26—B. F.	Atlas Maru.
27—B. F.	Idomeneus.
28—B. F.	Idomeneus.

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipation takes one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by All Chemists and Druggists.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION HONGKONG.

We handle all financial transactions incident to Foreign Trade.

Current Accounts kept in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

We offer to put Importers in touch with American Manufacturers and Exporters, through the use of the Special facilities of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which are placed at our disposal.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

OTHER BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, HANKOW, TIENTSIN, MANILA, CANTON, CHANGSHA.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 10, 1920.

On London	4 1/4
Bank Wire	4 1/4
On demand	4 1/4
30 days sight	4 1/4
4 months sight	4 1/4
Credit 4 months sight	4 1/4
Documentary 4 months sight	4 1/4
On Paris	1100
On demand	1100
Credit 4 months sight	1100
On New York	77 1/2
On demand	77 1/2
Credit 60 days sight	77 1/2
On Bombay	dom.
On demand	dom.
On Calcutta	dom.
On demand	dom.
On Singapore	175
On demand	175
On Manila	162 1/2
On demand	162 1/2
On Shanghai	145 1/2
On demand	145 1/2
30 days sight (private paper)	145 1/2
On Yokohama	145 1/2
On demand	145 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 lbs (per ton)	35.40
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	4.75 n.
Silver (per oz.)	59 1/2

SUBSIDARY GOLD.

Hongkong 50 cents sub.	1/5 % dis.
10	1/5 % dis.
Chinese coins	10 1/2 % dis.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	12 1/2 % p.m.
Chinese Copper Cash	4 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cents	7 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest	10 1/2 %
Chinese Sub. Coin	1 1/2 % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	1 1/2 % dis.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 10th AUGUST, 1920.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

MARKET INDICATORS.

Canlon Ins.	350 n.
North China Ins.	170 n.
Union Ins.	174 b. 175 n.
Yangtze Ins.	223 n.
Far Eastern Ins.	27 1/2 n.

FIRE INSURANCE.

China Fire Ins.	118 n.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	315 b.

REVENUE.

Douglas	81 s. 81 n.
H. K. Steamships	82 1/2 s. x.d.
Indo-China (Frd.)	818 n.
Do. (Del.)	920 n.
Shell Transport	130 n.
Star Ferries	97 n.

MINING.

China Sugars	233 1/2 b. 239/240 n.
Malayan Sugars	86 n.

KILAN MINING ADM.

Langkat	154 b.
Shanghai Loans	154 b.
Shal Explorations	154 b.

RAILS.

Rebo	1130 n.
Tyong Min	38 n.
Ural Caspian	27 1/2 n.
Dwars. Wagon	80 n.
H. & K. Wagon	83 n.
H. & K. Wagon	83 n.
100 lbs. Wagon	815 n.
Shal Docks	120 n.
New Engineering	22 n.

LAW, HONOR & BUSINESS.

Central Estates	103 b.
Hongkong Hotels	115 n.
Hongkong Lands	109 b.
Humphreys	79 n.
Kowloon Lands	81 n.
Land Reclamations	140 n.
West Point	81 n.

CORPORATE.

Euro Cottons	2.60 n.
Kang Yik	752 n.
Loan Kong Mow	752 n.
Oriental	752 n.
Shanghai Cottons	270 n.
Yangtze Cottons	281 n.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Alexandra Building, Charter Road.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 3, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 100, Queen's Road, Central.

Branches: Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong, etc.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, 1%, and 1/2% respectively.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1918.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL: F. 250,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL: F. 150,000,000.

PAID UP: F. 75,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Capital: F. 60,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, TIENTSIN, CINGAPOUR, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, etc.

CHIEF OF THE BOARD: Andre Berthelot.

General

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

FROM SHANGHAI.	
Aug. 12.—P. & O.	Dunera.
13.—R. F.	Alcious.
14.—R. F.	Onia.
15.—R. F.	Prometheus.
16.—R. F.	City of Birmingham.
17.—R. F.	Protestant.
18.—R. F.	Ningchow.
19.—R. F.	Rheas.
20.—R. F.	Chilless.
21.—R. F.	City of Dunkirk.
22.—R. F.	Mentor.
Oct. 11.—R. F.	Keemyn.
12.—R. F.	Telamon.
13.—R. F.	Helius.
14.—R. F.	Elpenor.

FROM JAPAN.

Aug. 12.—N. Y. K.	Panama Maru.
13.—P. & O.	Lahore.
14.—E. & A.	Eastern.
15.—R. I. A.	Takada.
16.—P. & O.	Railan.
17.—R. F.	Sellerophon.
18.—P. & O.	Plassy.
19.—B. I. A.	Japan.
20.—P. & O.	Jeypore.
21.—R. I. A.	Arratoon Apar.
22.—R. F.	Cyclops.
23.—R. I. A.	Madras.
24.—P. & O.	Rhiva.
25.—R. F.	Lycan.
26.—B. I. A.	Gregory Apar.
27.—R. I. A.	Ranowda.
28.—P. & O.	Narita.
29.—R. F.	Enrypylus.
30.—P. & O.	Kashgar.
31.—R. F.	Peleus.
32.—R. F.	Idoneus.

FROM MANILA.

Aug. 28.—R. F.	Talithybia.
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FROM CALCUTTA.

Aug. 14.—R. I. A.	Japan.
15.—R. I. A.	Arratoon Apar.
16.—R. I. A.	Madras.
17.—N. Y. K.	Totomi Maru.
18.—R. I. A.	Gregory Apar.

FROM BOMBAY.

Aug. 13.—N. Y. K.	Taiwan Maru.
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FROM JAL.

Aug. 14.—C. I. J.	Tjibocoet.
15.—C. I. J.	Tjibocoet.
16.—C. I. J.	Tjibocoet.
17.—C. I. J.	Tjibocoet.

FROM MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

Aug. 19.—N. Y. K.	Tango Maru.
Sept. 4.—E. & A.	Ranowda.

FROM VANCOUVER.

Aug. 21.—C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
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FROM SEATTLE.

Sept. 27.—R. F.	Tyndareus.
Nov. 2.—R. F.	Ixon.
16.—R. F.	Talithybia.
Dec. 2.—R. F.	Tyndareus.
Jan. 24.—R. F.	Ixon.

FROM LOS ANGELES.

Aug. 22.—L. A. P. N.	West Hika.
Sept. 12.—L. A. P. N.	Visita.
Oct. 7.—L. A. P. N.	West Hikon.

FROM NEW YORK.

Aug. 28.—B. L.	Kansas.
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FROM LONDON.

Aug. 11.—P. & O.	Plassy.
12.—N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
13.—J. M.	Khiva.
14.—P. & O.	Glenavoy.
15.—J. M.	Glenavoy.
16.—P. & O.	Nankin.
17.—N. Y. K.	Mishima Maru.
18.—P. & O.	Kashgar.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aug. 15.—R. F.	Achilles.
21.—R. F.	Mentor.
Sept. 4.—R. F.	Knight of the Garter.
6.—R. F.	Talithybia.
11.—R. F.	Ajax.
12.—N. Y. K.	Wakasa Maru.
14.—R. F.	Stout.
22.—R. F.	Telamon.
24.—R. F.	Keemyn.
Oct. 4.—R. F.	Laertes.
11.—R. F.	Helius.
18.—R. F.	Elpenor.
24.—R. F.	Elpenor.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Aug. 11.—N. Y. K.	Calcutta Maru.
Sept. 6.—N. Y. K.	Dakar Maru.

The Italian s.s. "Puma" is sailing for Trieste via the canal ports at daylight on August 11. Passengers must be on board by 5 p.m. on the previous day to rise their pass ports.

Six "WALLA WALLA" BOATS are at Blake Pier for your service. Phone 3516.

WEATHER REPORT.

Aug. 10. 12. 04m.—No returns from Japan and Indo-China.

Pressure has increased moderately over Formosa, and decreased slightly elsewhere: it is lowest over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inch. Total since January 1st, 72.61 inches, against an average of 86.65 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on July 11th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. S. and S.W. or variable winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 10, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Thermometer Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction. Force.	Wind. Weather.
Ylirostock		29.76	71		SE 3	
Nemuro	5 A.					
Hakodate						
Edo						
Yokohama						
Nagasaki						
Kagoshima						
Oshima						
Naha						
Ushiyuki						
Seirin Island						
Wakatsuki	6 A.	29.71	77	91	SW 1	o
Hankow						
Ichang						
Kiating						
Changhai						
Onkiah		29.65	75	100	NW 1	bf
Shanghai		29.61	78	86	S 1	o
Sharp Pk.	7 A.	29.62	82	87	NW 1	b
Amoy	6 A.	29.58	80	78	W 1	b
Swatow		29.70	70	85	SE 1	b
Fukien		29.73	77	82	W 1	o
Keelung		29.63	75	82	SE 2	c
Tainan		29.74	73	82	S 1	o
Koshu		29.71	77	83	SW 1	o
Pescadore		29.71	77	83	S 4	o
Canton		29.60	80	91	W 1	o
Hongkong		29.60	82	84	W 1	o
Gap Road		29.58			SW 3	c
Kobe		29.53	81	94	SW 4	o
Wuchow	8 A.					
Fukboi						
Hoihow						
Shanghai	7 A.					
Louisa						
C. St. James						
Aspari	6 A.					
Dagupan		29.73	81	80	W 2	o
Manila		29.75	77	91	SW 2	o
Legaspi		29.76	77	98	W 2	o
San Francisco		29.76	77	98	W 2	o
Davao		29.75	81	80	W 2	b
Surgao		29.75	81	80	W 2	b
Guam	4.30	29.73			SE 1	b
Labuan	6 A.	29.73	80	82	SW 4	c